



# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

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### JAPAN

Trade Talks With U.S. Result in 'Harsh Words'	C 1
Envoy Comments on Chernenko's Health, Successor	C 1
Foreign Ministry Official Reaffirms SDI Support	C 2

### NORTH KOREA

People's Assembly Elections Held 24 Feb	D 1
Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Vote	D 1
Party, State Leaders Vote	D 1
100 Percent Participation	D 4
U.S. Aerial Exercise in South Korea Denounced	D 4
[NODONG SINMUN 19 Feb]	
Paper Assails South's Cabinet Reshuffle	D 5
[NODONG SINMUN 20 Feb]	
PRAVDA Cited on Cabinet Reshuffle in South	D 7
Radio Urges Strengthening of Friendship With USSR	D 7
Trade Delegation Visits USSR 13-21 Feb	D 8
O Chin-u Message to Soviet Defense Minister	D 9
Kim Il-song Greets Suriname Army Leader	D 9
Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Kuwaiti Leader	D 9
Kim Il-song Sends Message to Guyanese President	D 10
WPK Delegation Returns From Western Europe	D 10

### SOUTH KOREA

President Chon Appoints New DJP Leadership	E 1
Urge Peaceful Power Transfer [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Feb]	E 2
New DJP Leader Pledges People-Oriented Party	E 2
[THE KOREA TIMES 24 Feb]	
Chon Calls for DJP Dialogue With Opposition	E 3
[THE KOREA TIMES 23 Feb]	
Japan Reportedly To Disclose Data on KAL Downing	E 3
[THE KOREA HERALD 23 Feb]	
Ministry Concerned Over Japan's Stance on North	E 4
[THE KOREA TIMES 24 Feb]	
Banking Centers To Be Transferred to Taejon	E 4

### CAMBODIA

SPK Claims Thais Shell Ampil With Toxic Gas	H 1	
Radio Reports on 6-14 Feb Battles at Phnom Malai	H 1	
KAMPUCHEA Marks Anniversary of SRV-PRK Treaty	H 2	
Bou Thang Greets USSR Counterpart on Anniversary	H 3	
VOFA Carries Sihanouk Message to Hanoi Leaders	H 3	
Sihanouk on Coalition Forces, ASEAN's Role	H 4	
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 23 Feb]		
CGDK Factions Determined To Continue Struggle	[VODK]	H 5
VODK Reviews Army's Dry Season Victories	H 5	

**LAOS**

Article Alleges U.S. 'Pressure' on ASEAN	I 1
Italian Communist Party Group Visits Vientiane	I 2
Phoun Sipaseut at Airport	I 2
Meeting With Phoun Sipaseut	I 2
Kaysone Receives Group	I 2
PASASON on 'Historic Victory' of Cambodian People	I 3

**THAILAND**

Athit Inspects Border Area; Fighting Expected [BANGKOK WORLD 23 Feb]	J 1
Issues Statement	J 1
Prasong Interviewed on Cambodia Fighting	J 2
Military Aid Talks With U.S. Officials Reviewed [THE NATION REVIEW 25 Feb]	J 4
Sitthi Meets Sihanouk, Offers 'Full Support' [THE NATION REVIEW 24 Feb]	J 5
Foreign Ministry Source on Sihanouk-SRV Talks [BANGKOK POST 25 Feb]	J 6
Relief Groups in Cambodia Plan for Evacuation [BANGKOK POST 24 Feb]	J 7

**VIETNAM**

VNA Rejects PRC Charge of New Year Provocations	K 1
PRC Claims of Threats, Provocations Rejected [NHAN DAN 23 Feb]	K 1
Army Paper Accuses PRC [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Feb]	K 1
Editorial Lauds Anniversary of Victory Over PRC [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Feb]	K 2
Commentary Criticizes PRC for 1979 War	K 4
Communique Cited on Indonesia's Mokhtar Visit	K 5
Nguyen Co Thach Meets U.S. Representative McCain	K 5

**AUSTRALASIA****AUSTRALIA**

Sihanouk Arrives in Sydney, Makes Statement	M 1
Urges International Conference	M 1

**NEW ZEALAND**

Lange To 'Bridge Gulf' During U.S., W. Europe Tour	[Melbourne] M 2
Ban on Ships To Stand [Hong Kong]	M 2

**MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE****MALAYSIA**

Rithauddeen, Indonesia's Mokhtar Discuss Cambodia	O 1
Mokhtar To Visit SRV	O 1
AFP Report	O 1

**PHILIPPINES**

Opposition Campaigns Against Presidential Decrees	[AFP] P 1
Marcos: Police Not Intended for Political Purposes	P 1

TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. RESULT IN 'HARSH WORDS'

OW251303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 25 KYODO -- The United States called on Japan Monday to remove "all" barriers to American exports of forest products during a meeting that at one point turned into a shouting match. The first sectoral talks on finished wood and paper products between the two countries produced only recognition of widely divergent views on procedures and the objectives of the consultations. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Japan emphasized "political and economic difficulties" in expanding imports of forest products from abroad, but agreed to continue consultations over a wide range of issues. These issues, he later said, include tariffs, procedures for future negotiations, a lack of American sales efforts in Japan and a strong U.S. dollar.

"An extremely tough shouting match ensued" between the Japanese and American trade negotiators, a Foreign Ministry source revealed. The American arguments appeared to be "politically motivated," the source added. The shouting match developed between the Japanese negotiating team, led by Kazuo Wakasugi, deputy international trade and industry minister, and the U.S. group, headed by Daniel Amstutz, undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs and commodity programs. A Japanese trade negotiator admitted that poor preparations for the delicate issue on both sides were partly responsible for the rare exchange of harsh words.

The Japanese delegates were particularly angered by American demands to "remove all barriers -- official and unofficial and private and governmental -- to American access" to the Japanese market, the negotiator said. Japan has already told the United States (?it will) trim tariffs on paper products over a three-year period starting April 1, said the official. Monday's talks via what the U.S. Administration calls a "market-oriented sector selective (MOSS)" approach were the latest in a series of such sectoral talks in recent weeks. President Ronald Reagan spelled out his government's objective of greater access to Japanese markets for competitive U.S. forest products, telecommunications, electronics and drugs and medical equipment in his January 2 meeting in Los Angeles with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A Japanese trade negotiator said after the first forest products session that the issue is "the most difficult" of the four. The two sides agreed to meet on the case in the near future without setting a date. Tokyo and Washington held their first sectoral meetings on telecommunications and electronics in Tokyo January 29 and February 14, respectively.

Later Amstutz told a press conference at the American Embassy that he was "disappointed" with the outcome of today's talks, where the U.S. asked for complete removal of tariffs on wood products, especially plywood, which carries a 15 to 20 percent tariff. If tariffs were removed, exports of wood products to Japan "could easily reach the two-billion dollar level by 1990," Amstutz said. Exports of wood products to Japan were valued at about two billion dollars in 1980, but dropped to about 1.08 billion dollars in 1983 because of the depressed housing industry in Japan, said a U.S. official at the press conference.

ENVOY COMMENTS ON CHERNENKO'S HEALTH, SUCCESSOR

OW250907 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 25 KYODO -- Soviet President Konstantin U. Chernenko is apparently in ill health and has been warned against making long outings and speeches, Japanese Ambassador Yasue Katori said Monday.

But he was quick to add that Chernenko's condition appears to be "not so bad," referring to the Soviet leader's first public appearance in two months Sunday. Katori declined during a press conference to speculate on a post-Chernenko Russian leadership, other than to mention the widely held view in the foreign diplomatic corps that Mikhail Gorbachev, the governing Politburo's No. 2 man, is a front-runner. "In the Soviet Union, a No. 2 man does not necessarily become a No. 1," the Japanese envoy to Moscow said. "No one can predict a Soviet leader's successor for certain." Katori made the remarks after briefing Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the state of affairs in the Soviet Union.

Chernenko, the ambassador said, "has reportedly been stopped (by his doctors) from making lengthy outings and speeches." He said that the seriousness of the Soviet president's ill health is unclear. Katori said he told Nakasone the Soviets are anxious to promote dialogue with Japan, particularly in the economic field. Unlike in the past, the Japanese envoy since last June related, the Soviet Union now views Japan more objectively and recognizes its economic power. He also said the Kremlin is seeking Japanese help in small projects as well as big ones.

Tokyo and Moscow have been moving toward a more full-scale rapprochement in recent months, as evidenced by consultations on the United Nations, the Iran-Iraq war and last month's annual trade talks, the first in four years. The Soviet leadership is confronted with the serious problems of poor harvests and low labor productivity, Ambassador Katori emphasized. He reported that there seems to be "a consensus" within the Soviet leadership on the need for genuine reform, but that such reform, even if implemented, would not be drastic.

Katori said he mentioned the forthcoming arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union in his meeting with Nakasone but declined to elaborate. Nor did the envoy speculate on when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko might visit Japan. His visit could materialize as part of bilateral efforts "to lend importance to, maintain and expand dialogue" between the two countries, Katori added.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS SDI SUPPORT

OW250633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 25 KYODO -- A senior Foreign Ministry official Monday reaffirmed Japan's readiness to help the United States in its "star wars" strategic defense initiative (SDI), even if the program includes nuclear weapons. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said last week Japan's cooperation in the SDI program would not be incompatible with the country's policy against production, possession or introduction of nuclear weapons into its territory.

Shoichi Kuriyama, director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, was asked at a lower house committee session Monday whether Japan would be barred from helping the United States if the SDI system included nuclear weapons. "That will not necessarily be the case," he answered.

During his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last month, Nakasone extended his personal "understanding" of research for the SDI program, which has been criticized by the Soviet Union as taking the nuclear arms race into space.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS HELD 24 FEB

Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Vote

SK240807 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with party and state leading cadres, participated in the election of deputies to the provincial, municipal, and county People's Assemblies.

On 24 February, the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, together with party and state leading cadres, cast a vote at a voting station of the No 137 district constituency to elect deputies to the provincial, municipal, and county People's Assemblies. Placed on the front wall of the voting station was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and seen on each side of the portrait were such slogans as "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the DPRK!"

At 1000, the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the voting station. At that moment, thunderous cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was given a bouquet of flowers embodying sentiments of boundless reverence of our country's electorates and people for him. Along with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Kim Chong-il, Political Bureau Presidium member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Chin-u, Political Bureau Presidium member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK vice president; and Comrades Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, Political Bureau members and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, arrived at the voting station.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was greeted on the spot by Comrade Yi Yong-ik, chairman of the central election guidance committee for the election of deputies to the provincial, municipal, and county People's Assemblies, and Comrade Kwak Chang-hwan, chairman of the election committee of the district constituency.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a ballot from the chairman of the election committee of the district constituency and cast a vote for Comrades Yi Song-kwi and Cho Pyong-chun, candidates for deputies to provincial, municipal, and county People's Assemblies. Following this, the party and state leading cadres who accompanied the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song cast votes.

The electorates of the constituency, who had the great honor of attending the election with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were surging with a burning resolve to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction in order to further cement our revolutionary power as firm as a rock and make shine the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as great festivals of victory while upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

Party, State Leaders Vote

SK241148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] On 24 February, party and government cadres went to electoral constituencies and participated in elections of deputies to provincial, municipal, and county People's Assemblies together with workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals.

Comrade Kang Song-san, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council, and Comrade Pak Song-chol voted for Yang Kuk-song, candidate for deputy to the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly and chairman of the trade union of the Pyongyang general textile factory, and Yi Chae-nok, candidate for deputy to the Songyo District People's Assembly and work team chief of the Songyo pipe water and sewage management office, at the No 33 sub-constituency of Songyo District, Pyongyang.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, voted for Kim To-chin, a candidate for deputy to the South Pyongan Provincial People's Assembly and a miner at the 8 February youth coal mine, and Kim Chong-ho, a candidate for deputy to the Sunchon Municipal People's Assembly and responsible secretary of the WPK Sunchon Municipal Committee, at the No 59 sub-constituency of Sunchon City, South Pyongan Province.

Comrade So Chol, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Central Inspection Committee of the WPK Central Committee, voted for Kim Yong-suk, a candidate for deputy to the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly and chairman of the management board of the Changsuwon cooperative farm in Samsok District, and Hyon Min-nok, a candidate for deputy to the Samsok District People's Assembly and chief clerk of the Changsuwon-dong office of the Samsok District People's Assembly at the No 31 sub-constituency of Samsok District, Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council, voted for Kim Man-son, a candidate for deputy to the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly and a worker of the Chung district sanitary service office, and Han Mun-hwan, a candidate for deputy to the Chung District People's Assembly and a worker of the Pyongyang brewery, at the No 121 sub-constituency in Chung District, Pyongyang.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the KPA, voted for Yi Song-chol, a candidate for deputy to the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Assembly, and Sol Hui-tae, candidate for deputy to a county People's Assembly, at the No 20 sub-constituency of the No 324 electoral constituency of South Hamgyong Province.

Comrade Chon Mun-sop, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the State Control Committee, voted for Yi Yong-suk, candidate for deputy to the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly and chief clerk of the Kyongsang-dong office of the Chung District People's Assembly, and Kim Yong-sun, candidate for deputy to the Chung District People's Assembly and responsible engineer of the management office of the Nungnado fun fair, at the No 8 sub-constituency of Chung District Pyongyang.

Comrade Choe Yong-nim, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council, voted for Kim Su-pok, candidate for deputy to the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly and principal of Changjon elementary school, Pyongyang, and Kim Yong-ho, candidate for deputy to the Chung District People's Assembly and a worker of the central heat network office, at the No 41 sub-constituency of Chung District, Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Hwan, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council, voted for No Pong-hui, candidate for deputy to the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly and a worker of the Pyongyang city commercial network construction office, and Sin Yong-sun, candidate for deputy to the Chung District People's Assembly and a worker of the central heating construction office, at the No 19 sub-constituency of Chung District, Pyongyang.

Comrade Paek Hak-nim, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces, voted for Chong Yong-tae, candidate for deputy to the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly, and Kim Hye-sin, candidate for deputy to the district People's Assembly, at the No 10 sub-constituency of the No 298 electoral constituency of Pyongyang.

Comrade So Yun-sok, Political Bureau member of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee, voted for Son Tal-nim, candidate for deputy to the Pyongyang Municipal People's Assembly and commander of a drilling company, and Han Ki-chong, candidate for deputy to the Taesong District People's Assembly and principal of Anak higher middle school, Pyongyang, at the No 100 sub-constituency of Taesong District, Pyongyang.

Also, Comrade An Sung-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, voted at the No 57 sub-constituency of Songyo District, Pyongyang; Comrade Kim Chung-nin, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee [title as heard], at the No 53 sub-constituency of Songchon County, South Pyongan Province; Comrade Chong Pyong-ho, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, at the No (?) sub-constituency of [?Sadong] District, Pyongyang; Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at the No 140 sub-constituency of Pyongchon District, Pyongyang; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at the No 23 sub-constituency of Sariwon City, North Hwanghae Province; Comrade Hong Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at the No 108 sub-constituency of Pyongchon District, Pyongyang; Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at the No 13 sub-constituency of Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at the No 142 sub-constituency of Sariwon City, North Hwanghae Province; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau [title as heard], at the No 25 sub-constituency of Potonggang District, Pyongyang; Comrade Yi Kun-mo, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the Nampo Municipal Party Committee, at the No 31 sub-constituency of Hanggu District, Nampo City; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the South Pyongan provincial party committee, at the No 12 sub-constituency of the Anju County, South Pyongan Province; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and responsible secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Party Committee, at the No 31 sub-constituency of Sinam District, Chongjin City; Comrades Kim Tu-nam and Chong Kyong-hui, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, at the No 136 sub-constituency of Chung District, Pyongyang; Comrade Choe Kwang, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, at the No 25 sub-constituency of Potonggang District, Pyongyang; and Comrade Kim Kang-hwan, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, at the No 136 sub-constituency of Chung District, Pyongyang.

In addition, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the party Central Committee, voted at the No 132 sub-constituency of Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the party Central Committee, at the No 111 sub-constituency of Naengnang District, Pyongyang; Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the party Central Committee, at the No 34 sub-constituency of Kangdong District, Pyongyang; Comrade Chae Hui-chong, secretary of the party Central Committee, at the No 85 sub-constituency of Taedong County, South Pyongan Province; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the party Central Committee, at the No 10 sub-constituency of Kangnam County, Pyongyang; and Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council, at the No 69 sub-constituency of Yonggang County, Nampo City.

Party and government cadres discussed measures to expedite the attainment of this year's plan for the national economy and the 10 major prospective objectives by powerfully advancing at the "speed of the eighties" added to Chollima, prospective objectives talking with electorates who are effecting a revolutionary upsurge in all fields of the national economy in order to make this significant year, which marks the 40th anniversary of nationl liberation and the founding of the party, shine as the most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland.

The election of deputies to the provincial, municipal, and county People's Assemblies powerfully demonstrated once again the invincible might of our people solidly united around the party and the leader and the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system and served as an important occasion to further consolidate the political foundation of the revolutionary power, the weapon of the revolution and construction, as firm as rock.

#### 100 Percent Participation

SK240507 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] As of 1200 today, 100 percent of the total voters registered on the list of voters had participated in the election of deputies to the provincial, city, and county People's Assemblies. In accordance with regulations on the election of deputies to the People's Assemblies at all levels in the DPRK, the election of these deputies was conducted in all election districts throughout the country.

Voters in various areas have participated in the election of deputies to the provincial, city, and county People's Assemblies with the high and passionate revolutionary will to much more firmly consolidate the revolutionary government of workers and peasants in order to meet the requirements of the development of our revolution and of the current situation and to vigorously demonstrate the invincible unity of our people around the party and the leader.

According to materials collected so far, 100 percent of the voters registered on the list of voters had participated in the voting throughout the country as of 1200 today. Those voters who failed to go to voting sites because of senility, physical handicap, and illness voted at mobile polling booths.

#### U.S. AERIAL EXERCISE IN SOUTH KOREA DENOUNCED

SK221458 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0945 GMT 19 Feb 85

[NONDONG SINMUN 19 February commentary: "The Racket of Military Provocation Threatening Peace"]

[Text] A puppet army unit staged a joint wintertime aerial mobil exercise with U.S. troops in South Korea on 16 February in the central frontline area. The puppets said that the exercise, as a part of the preparations for the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, was aimed at strengthening the capabilities for swift aerial mobile operations and joint operations with the U.S. troops and perfecting the steps and actions necessary for aerial mobile operations.

On the same day the Chon Tu-hwan ring called a so-called meeting of the combat commanders of the amphibious units of the puppet navy. According to reports, the meeting, attended by the heads of all amphibious units of the puppet navy, set this year as the one for perfecting combat readiness and conspired to exert all-out effort to strengthen the capabilities for initial combat and joint operations and perfecting the capabilities for amphibious and ground combat.

All these military rackets by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are very ominous moves. A great number of aggressive troops mobilized from U.S. military bases on the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific region and Japan for the "Team Spirit-85" war exercise are arriving in South Korea daily. It is precisely under these circumstances that the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression in South Korea and the puppet troops staged the joint mobile exercise, and the puppets clamored about strengthening offensive capabilities against us. This pinpoints the dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, the extensive offensive operational exercise for northward invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, running counter to the people's desire for peace and peaceful reunification, with the U.S. imperialists, is insistently trying to create the clouds of war over the Korean peninsula. This time, too, the puppets babbled about someone else's provocation and raved that war preparations should be stepped up in order to counter it. However, this is to justify their criminal new war provocation maneuvers and the "Team Sprit-85" joint military exercise. The puppets' tune about someone else's provocation is a concoction which those driven into a corner have created to extricate themselves.

The South Korean people demand the rescission of the outrageous fascist military rule, call for a new life and new politics, and long for the fatherland's reunification. The South Korean people's anti-dictatorial sentiment for democratization and fatherland's reunification has further grown in the wake of the recent puppet national assembly election. This is a serious blow to the puppets, who are trying to find a way out in intensifying the fascist military rule and provoking a new war with the support of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets' fictitious gibberish about someone else's provocation is to divert the resentful people's attention elsewhere and extricate themselves from their predicament. However, the war maneuvers can never be justified nor the crisis of the regime bridged over with such a fiction. The South Korean puppets must stop the foolish act to intensify North-South confrontation by threatening the people with the sounds of bombing and shelling. If the puppets continue to seek confrontation and move along the road of war, while running counter to the desire of the nation, they will never meet a good end.

#### PAPER ASSAILS SOUTH'S CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK221442 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 19 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 20 February commentary: "The Game of Cabinet Reshuffle Aimed at Seeking Long-Term Office"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea played a game of puppet cabinet reshuffle on 18 February. In this cabinet reshuffle, which was carried out on the pretext of confronting the political situation which developed in the wake of the puppet national assembly election, a total of 14, including the puppet prime minister and more than a half of the cabinet members, were replaced or changed posts. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which was defeated in the election by the people's judgment, should have tendered resignation en masse and stepped down from power, instead of reshuffling the cabinet.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's cabinet reshuffle is a challenge to the South Korean people who oppose the DJP's dictatorial rule. Furthermore, in the cabinet reshuffle itself, there is something that cannot be overlooked. Noteworthy is that No Sin-yong, who was the director of the Agency for National Security Planning, has become puppet prime minister-designate. In addition, as many as six assemblymen who are members of the DJP, a private political party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, have been installed in the posts of home affairs and other important ministers, and major economic foreign and defense ministers have been retained.

The game of cabinet reshuffle which traitor Chon Tu-hwan played this time is a direct product of the deepening crisis in the fascist rule. Thus, by maintaining the fascist ruling system with his faithful followers, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, through the reshuffle, aims to intensify the fascist rule internally and continue to seek reliance on foreign forces and the policy of two Koreas externally.

After all, the cabinet reshuffle is aimed at perpetuating division and realizing long-term office. This was clearly shown by the fact that No Sin-yong, who is a pro-U.S. element and a man linked with Chon Tu-hwan by dirty human relations, has been installed in the post of prime minister, and his close associates, who have sought the suppression and exploitation of people, nation-selling and division, and anticomunist intrigue ahead of others, have been installed in the posts of directors and ministers.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has installed as many as six assemblymen who are members of the DJP, his private political party, in the posts of cabinet members. This shows that his game of cabinet reshuffle is aimed at intensifying the single-party dictatorship by safeguarding the military dictatorial politics and allowing the DJP to exercise hegemony in state operations and to strengthen the control over the puppet government.

Whenever a political crisis was created in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring bridged over the crisis of the fascist military dictatorship by playing the game of cabinet shake-up on the pretext of seeking reform in state operations. This is a fact that the entire world knows. The game of cabinet reshuffle which traitor Chon Tu-hwan played this time is also a scheme to strengthen the system aimed at organizing the structure of power with more atrocious followers, continuing to seek the lines of fascism, nation-selling, division, and war, and further deepening the policy of confrontation with us. All these objectives which the Chon Tu-hwan ring seeks through cabinet reshuffle are revealed by the puppets' undisguised clamor that the basis for the retention of the important economic and security cabinet members was to seek consistency in policies and to strengthen the security posture to counter someone else's provocation.

As was shown by the people's antidictatorial struggle for democratization and the fatherland's reunification, which has been intensified in South Korea in the wake of the recent puppet national assembly election, the South Korean people are waging a gallant struggle against the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for the independence and democratization of the society. They are strongly demanding that the Chon Tu-hwan ring step down from power.

The puppet national assembly election held amid fraud and violence unprecedented in history has shown that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term office and the continuation of the DJP lackeys' rule are facing the animosity and rejection of the people. The cabinet reshuffle carried out by the puppets is a product of political crisis and isolation at home and abroad, which are deepening with each passing day. Thus, it is a political trickery aimed at bridging over the crisis by placating heated public opinion and further intensifying the fascist military rule through the game of changing faithful lackeys. However, such a deceptive drama can neither quell the people's anti-dictatorial sentiment for democratization nor evade the denunciation and rejection of public opinion at home and abroad.

As was shown by the results of the election, the South Korean people demand not the change of several cabinet members but democratic politics through a fundamental social and political reform. As long as the fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- the vicious executioner of the fascist colonial rule -- and the DJP's single-party dictatorship continue, this demand can never be satisfied. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must step down from power without delay, in accordance with the judgment of the people expressed in the election.

PRAVDA CITED ON CABINET RESHUFFLE IN SOUTH

SK230823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 21 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA February 21 carried a commentary titled "Policy Remains Unchanged" exposing the reactionary nature of the cabinet reshuffle by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Recalling that the head of the South Korean puppet regime Chon Tu-hwan has announced formation of a new "cabinet" of ministers, the paper says: According to an official representative of "Chongwadae," the reshuffle in the "government" was done in accordance with "the national striving for stability and reforms". But he obviously plays the hypocrite. Noting that the "reshuffle" is the change of individuals, not the "policy", the paper goes on:

The new "cabinet" is fully attached, as before, to Washington's imperial course. It is not accidental that the "defence minister" remained in his seat and No Sin-yong who had been the boss of the "Security Planning Board" till recently and is a close associate of Chon Tu-hwan held the seat of "prime minister". The results of reshuffles testify to the puppet clique's striving to prevent actions against the "regime." The United States is still giving much "aid" to the puppet. Washington knows well if the Seoul "regime" achieves stability, the "vital interests of the United States" would be more reliably guaranteed there.

RADIO URGES STRENGTHENING OF FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

SK240602 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0720 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Unattributed talk: "Invincible Korea-USSR Friendship That Has Been Cultivated and Developed in Joint Struggle"]

[Text] The slogans of the party Central Committee issued on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland and the founding of the party said: "Let us further strengthen the traditional Korea-USSR friendship cultivated in the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, while greeting the 40th anniversary of 15 August liberation."

As pointed out in these slogans, Korea-USSR friendship was cultivated in the struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea-USSR friendship is based on relations of firm class alliance and on congenial friendship and has a long historical tradition. Korea and the Soviet Union are neighbors who are linked together by a river, and the friendship between the two countries has a long historical tradition.

The peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers who have long struggled together to achieve a common ideal and aim and are close comrades-in-arms. In the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean Communists, while struggling to achieve the liberation of the fatherland, positively supported the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world. By participating in the war against Japan during World War II, the Soviet people opened a favorable phase for the struggle of our people to oppose the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and to achieve the liberation of the country.

Through joint struggle with the Soviet Army, the Korean Communists and patriotic people achieved the 18 August liberation. Many officers and men of the Red Army performed militant exploits and sacrificed their precious lives in the struggle to achieve the freedom and liberation of Korea.

After liberation, the Soviet people recognized before all others our Republic as the sole legal government of the Korean people and positively supported our Republic in the international arena. The fraternal Soviet people encouraged us materially and spiritually during the fatherland liberation war and during the difficult postwar rehabilitation period when our people experienced grim trials. Today, they are rendering positive cooperation to our people's socialist construction.

The Soviet Union has resolutely struggled in the international arena to respect the interests of our Republic. In particular, the Soviet Union has exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists' wicked aggressive maneuvers against our people and has invariably extended firm solidarity with the struggle of our people to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, greatly encouraging our people. Our people take great pride in having the Soviet people as reliable class brothers and allies.

Today, the Soviet people are attaining great success in a vigorous struggle to greet, with labor exploits, the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet party, Government, and people are resolutely struggling against the aggression policy of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, and their new war provocation maneuvers, and for the guarantee of peace and security in Europe and the world.

Our people actively support the stand and steps taken by the Soviet party and Government to ease the strained international situation and remove the danger of thermonuclear war. Indeed, Korean-Soviet friendship is an invincible friendship that was forged in a joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause, and that has been consolidated and developed.

On the occasion of the historic visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last year, Korean-Soviet friendship has developed to a new higher stage in all fields. The position of our party and people toward the strengthening and development of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship is firm and immovable. In the future, too, our people will make active efforts for friendship and unity with the Soviet people, upholding the party Central Committee's slogan on strengthening Korean-Soviet friendship.

#### TRADE DELEGATION VISITS USSR 13-21 FEB

SK230419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 21 (KCNA) -- The government economic and trade delegation of our country stayed in the Soviet Union from February 13 to 21. While staying there, head of the delegation Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, met separately Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, and Mikhail Sergeichik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Foreign Economic Relations, and had talks with them. The development of economy and trade between the two countries were discussed at the talks.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union hosted a luncheon for the visiting delegation. The Korean ambassador to the Soviet Union on February 21 arranged a party upon the conclusion of the delegation's Soviet visit. The delegation came back home yesterday.

O CHIN-U MESSAGE TO SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER

SK230433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2328 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Marshal of the Soviet Union S.I. Sokolov, minister of defence of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army.

The message noted that the heroic Soviet Army founded by Lenin and the Bolshevik party in the flame of a fierce class struggle has honourably defended the gains of the socialist revolution from the attacks of the class enemies of all hues at home and abroad over the last 67 years and is today actively struggling to check and frustrate the war policy and nuclear arms buildup of the U.S.-led imperialists and safeguard the security of the country and the people and world peace.

The officers and men of the Korean People's Army sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the officers and men of the fraternal Soviet Army in their protracted struggle for increasing the country's defense capabilities and wholeheartedly wish them greater success in their combat and political training with the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union ahead, the message said. It expressed the belief that the invincible friendly and cooperative relations historically formed and developed between the peoples and armies of the two countries would grow in scope and develop in the future on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SURINAME ARMY LEADER

SK242357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on February 23 to Desi Bouterse, leader of the Suriname revolution, commander-in-chief of the National Armed Forces of the Republic of Suriname and chairman of the 25th February movement. The message reads:

On the 5th anniversary of the victorious revolution of Suriname I warmly congratulate Your Excellency, your government and people on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf.

Since the victory of the February Revolution of great significance in the history of Suriname, your people under your leadership have made great strides in their struggle to safeguard the gains of the revolution, strengthen the unity and cohesion of the entire nation and build a new society, tiding over various difficulties. The Korean people rejoice over it and sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in the future work for the country's prosperity. On this occasion I express the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO KUWAITI LEADER

SK242351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, on February 23. The message reads:

On the national day of the State of Kuwait I warmly congratulate you and your people on behalf of the Korean people and on my behalf. Believing that the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop, I take this occasion to heartily wish Your Highness and your people greater successes in the work for the country's prosperity.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO GUYANESE PRESIDENT

SK221120 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on February 22 to Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The message reads:

On the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, I extend my warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana, the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Guyana people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf.

The proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was an event of epoch-making significance in the history of the Guyana people. Since the proclamation of the Republic the Guyana people under your correct leadership have gained tremendous successes in the struggle to consolidate national independence, firmly defend the country's sovereignty and dignity and put the line of building cooperative socialism into effect and thereby had the country's face lifted.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements the brotherly Guyana people have gained in repulsing the imperialists' pressure and interference and creating a new life and heartily wish you and your people ever greater strides in the future work for implementing the decisions of the 5th Congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana. I take this occasion to firmly believe that the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples formed in one and the same road of common struggle for independence against imperialism will constantly expand and develop.

WPK DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WESTERN EUROPE

SK230431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee, flew back home on February 22 after attending the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party and visiting Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands. It was met at the airport by Kang Sok-song, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of the Party History Institute, Kim Chae-pong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee, N. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, and Angel Kozovski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

PRESIDENT CHON APPOINTS NEW DJP LEADERSHIP

SK230351 Seoul YONHAP in English 0331 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP) -- In a sweeping post-election reshuffle apparently aimed at reforming drastically the ruling Democratic Justice Party, which suffered significant setbacks in major cities in the Feb. 12 general elections, President Chon Tu-hwan named No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, as the government party's new chairman Saturday. No, 53, one of Chun's military academy classmates who was elected as a national constituency candidate of the government party in the Feb. 12 general elections, replaces Rep. Kwon Ik-hyon who has been party chairman since last July.

Chon, however, retained party Secretary General Rep. Yi Han-tong and floor leader Rep. Yi Chong-chan as well as Deputy Secretary General Yi Sang-chae. Floor leader Yi has reportedly wanted to resign, demanding a drastic reform in the party leadership following hard upon the election returns, which he termed "not satisfactory," due to the party's pivotal setbacks in metropolitan cities like Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Inchon, where most of its elected candidates finished runners-up in the polls to elect two lawmakers in each constituency.

Chon, who concurrently serves as president of the ruling party, also appointed Rep. Yi Sang-ik as chairman of the Central Standing Committee; Rep. Chang Sung-man as chief policymaker; and Rep. Sim Myong-po as party spokesman. Hyon Hong-chu, former deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning, who was elected to the National Assembly as a national constituency candidate of the government party, was appointed to serve as director of the Policy Coordinating Committee. Rep. Yi Yong-il, a journalist-turned politician, was named chief secretary to the party president.

Meanwhile, the ruling party named advisor to the party President Yi Chae-hyong, former Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong who resigned in the last week's cabinet reshuffle, and former party Chairman Rep. Kwon Ik-hyon as the party's standing advisors. Rep. Yi Tae-sun was appointed chairman of the Ethics Committee, Rep. Yi Yong-ho chairman of the Finance Committee and Rep. Chong Chang-wha director of the Central Political Training Institute. Rep. Yim Chol-su was retained as director of the party's National Policy Research Institute in the reshuffle that also affected chairman of eight out of the 10 provincial chapters, four special committees of the party and six members of the Central Standing Committee.

Announcing the reshuffle that offset the previous speculations that Rep. Kwon and other key post-holders would be retained, Spokesman Kim Yong-tae said that the move reflected the "party president's intention to maintain a strong leadership and to facilitate stabilization of the party management while meeting demands for development and change after the Feb. 12 general elections." Kim did not reveal any background to the reshuffle, however. Earlier in the day, the Democratic Justice Party received resignations from all the Central Standing Committee members after a plenary session of the party's decision-making body and submitted them to the party president.

Political observers said that with the appointment of No, who has been weighted most heavily among active politicians in the Chon government, the ruling party now has its strongest-ever leadership since inauguration in January of 1981. No, who is a core member of the group that led political reforms in 1980, retired as a four-star general in 1981. He had served as the second state minister for political affairs, sports minister, home minister and president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association.

He became a lawmaker for the first time this year by winning election as the DJP's No. 3 national constituency candidate on Feb. 12.

Outgoing Chairman Rep. Kwon took the post of the party secretary general in May of 1982, following the multi-million dollar financial scandal involving former KCIA (Korea Central Intelligence Agency) Deputy Director Yi Chun-hui and his wife, Chang Yong-cha. Kwon rose to the party leadership last July, replacing Chong Nae-hyok who resigned assuming moral responsibility for his involvement in a political scandal triggered by his life-long political rival.

It was the fourth shuffle in the chairmanship of the ruling party. Meanwhile, the Democratic Justice Party plans to reshuffle its lineup of the National Assembly leadership in March. Rep. Yun Kil-chung is most likely to become new speaker, according to party sources. For the posts of vice speaker and Standing Committee chairman, the ruling party plans to recruit senior lawmakers elected directly by pluralities, the sources added.

#### Urge Peaceful Power Transfer

SK240003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan appealed to the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) yesterday to exert its endeavors in fostering a political climate to realize the peaceful change of government. "It is my firm conviction to achieve the peaceful transfer of government under any circumstances," Chon told the newly-appointed key-post holders of the party. Chon, concurrently heading the government party, gave letters of appointment to them including Chairman No Tae-u at Chongwadae.

The president said that the DJP should try to step up its parliamentary activities with firm conviction in order to meet the popular opinions. The DJP succeeded in securing a solid majority in the Feb. 12 parliamentary elections, but it was far short of its original goal. The party members should further endeavor for party solidarity, Chon emphasized. President Chon also asked for closer cooperation between the administration and party to bear more practical fruits in the performance of state policies.

#### NEW DJP LEADER PLEDGES PEOPLE-ORIENTED PARTY

SK240001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, new chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday that he would devote himself to the growth of the DJP into "political party which will share the pains and pleasures of the people, staying together with the people at all times." Immediately after being named as No. 2 man of the ruling party, he said in a press conference, "I am determined to exhaust all my strength both for the national prosperity and for the improvement of the people's rights and interests."

In his trade-mark low voice, he said, "Respecting the leadership of the president, I will make efforts to reflect the real mind of the people in state affairs." Describing himself as a "man of small virtue," he said, "I am ready to humbly accept the ideas of the party president and the party as well."

Asked whether his emergence meant the rise of the so-called "reformist force" to the national politics, he declined direct answer. He only said that at present, he did not grasp the whole picture of the party because he heard his nomination "only this morning."

In response to another question as to whether he thinks himself a "possible successor to the president," he wore an uncomfortable expression, saying, "Such a question stems from misunderstanding." He added, "I have not thought of the issue until now, and I will never do so."

In the course of the last general elections, he confessed, he "keenly felt that the minds of the people are really valuable." In the Feb. 12 elections, the ruling party suffered humiliation in big cities including Seoul, Pusan and Taegu against the hawkish New Korea Democratic Party. With regard to the future relations with the NDP [New Korea Democratic Party], he said, "democracy always needs as many dialogues as possible." He added that the shortcomings of the DJP should be corrected.

Born in Talsong, Taegu, on Dec. 4, 1932, the classmate of President Chon in the 11th class of the Korea Military Academy, [No] played a leading role in the military putsch in December, 1979, as commander of the 9th Infantry Division. From Dec. 13, 1979 to Aug. 20, 1980, he served as the commander of the Capital Garrison Command and while in the post, he was promoted to a three-star general. For one year, he worked as the defense security commander before retiring as a four-star general in 1981.

After retirement, he became second minister of state of political affairs, sports minister and home minister in sequence before he was named the president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee in 1983.

#### CHON CALLS FOR DJP DIALOGUE WITH OPPOSITION

SK230053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called upon the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) lawmakers to rev up their parliamentary activities for the national development through increased exchange of their views with their opposition counterparts.

Meeting over a tea with 148 DJP lawmakers newly elected to the 12th-term National Assembly at Chongwadae, Chon said, "The DJP lawmakers should try to meet the popular opinions, mindful of the fact that they should assume a primary responsibility for political stability."

The president also said that the 12th-term parliamentary elections were conducted in a fair manner, thus providing an occasion to help a genuine democracy firmly take root in Korea. Chon then asked them to express their views without hesitation for national development as representatives of the people at the National Assembly.

Those invited to Chongwadae included 61 lawmakers under the proportional representation system.

#### JAPAN REPORTEDLY TO DISCLOSE DATA ON KAL DOWNING

SK230007 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- A Japanese defense official said Friday his agency would soon disclose some of the important material Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) collected last September after the Soviet downing of a Korean passenger plane over Soviet Far Eastern waters.

Director general of the defense bureau, Shinchi Yazaki told the Diet's lower house Budget Committee that the SDF would publish a recording of Soviet communications during the incident, the videotape shown in the United Nations that contains some edited Soviet communications, the flight path of the downed plane and an audio cassette of recorded Soviet communications.

Yazaki was answering an opposition legislator's request for disclosure of all material the agency has on the downing of the plane. He said that if the Diet decides on an acceptable publication the Defense Agency will respond to the request with some important data.

MINISTRY CONCERNED OVER JAPAN'S STANCE ON NORTH

SK240002 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Foreign Ministry officials expressed concern over what is believed to be Japan's changing attitude toward North Korea and indicated yesterday the tendency, if confirmed positive, would provoke some countermeasures from Seoul. The most serious of all the signs telling of Tokyo's tilt toward Pyongyang is the scheduled visit to Japan by Kim Ki-nam, a leading figure with the official title of the editor-in-chief of the ruling Workers Party organ NODONG SINMUN.

Recent reports have it that Kim's visit would be made free of the traditional pledge in which the host -- the Japan Socialist Party in this case -- formally vouches that the North Korean guest would not engage in any political activities during his stay in Japan. The Tokyo government originally tried to make sure that Kim would not engage in political activities. Then Kim cancelled his visit in protest.

The JSP obviously influenced the Japanese Foreign Ministry and thus the former recently told Tokyo news media that Kim's visit would be allowed without the attachment of the condition. If the reports turn out to be true, it will invite a strong repercussion by the Seoul government, Foreign Ministry sources said. They said the Japanese Foreign Ministry had reassured Seoul many times that there would be no change in its policy of banning political activities by North Koreans.

"If the Tokyo government permits Kim to visit unconditionally," a high ranking ministry official said, "it would surely displease our government." "We have been taking note of Tokyo's assurances (that Kim would be banned from political activities)," he added.

Upon the reports that Makoto Tanabe, secretary-general of the JSP, was planning to visit South Korea in May, the officials said the visit would not be counted as a step counter-balancing the Tokyo government's favorable tilt toward the North.

BANKING CENTERS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO TAEJON

SK230221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will transfer the headquarters of various financial institutions, including the Bank of Korea and the Korea Development Bank, the Taejon, recently designated the nation's future administrative, educational and science nerve center, by the year 2000, a government official said here Friday. Construction Minister Kim Song-pae said in an interview with MBC-TV here that under the basic guideline that fosters the Taejon area as a leading district of central Korea, the government will launch the transfer of all administrative institutions, except those which need to be retained in metropolitan Seoul, to Taejon.

The government will continue a massive town construction work to develop Taejon as the nation's second most important administrative city, raising its housing capacity from the present 800,000 inhabitants to two million by 2000, Kim said. Kim went on to say that package development programs involving the Taejon area are now being studied.

SPK CLAIMS THAIS SHELL AMPIL WITH TOXIC GAS

BK250522 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0450 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Feb (SPK) -- Thai forces on 16 February fired several toxic gas shells against a region north of Ampil District in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. These shells were among some 1,000 projectiles fired on the region during the same day; many civilians were affected by this gas. This criminal act belies the slanderous accusation made by the Thai authorities that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had fired gas rockets against Thailand.

The Bangkok authorities cannot deny their crime. Whatever they say and have said shows that they are attempting to impute to others their own acts. The Thai authorities should immediately stop supporting Khmer reactionaries against the PRK. Otherwise, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences resulting from their criminal activities.

RADIO REPORTS ON 6-14 FEB BATTLES AT PHNOM MALAI

BK221101 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 21 Feb 85

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Our Revolutionary Armed Forces and people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, launched an offensive on the enemy and won one victory after another, both along the border and in the interior of the country, including the victories at major enemy hideouts such as the Ampil camp of the Sereika group and the command base of the Pol Pot remnants at Phnom Malai. In summary, our Revolutionary Armed Forces and Vietnamese Volunteer Army are now in firm control of the border region from the border of Koh Kong Province to the common border of the three countries in Preah Vihear Province, including the point northwest of Yeang Dangkum, Nong Samet, Phnum Chhat, O Bok, Strange, Ampil, Sok San, Chamka Srov, Hills 1,500, 253, and 343, O Kambot, and so forth.

In particular, during the week from 7 to 14 February, despite the reactionary Thai rulers' military and political support for the reactionary attempts at counterattacks, our Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army continued to conduct mopping-up operations against enemy hideouts everywhere. For instance, after 28 battles, our Revolutionary Armed Forces put out of action 86 enemy soldiers, including 61 killed and 25 captured, and persuaded 86 others to surrender bringing along with them 18 assorted weapons. We seized 24 guns and some war materiel from the enemy.

A number of remarkable battles initiated by our Revolutionary Armed Forces includes the following: On 6 February a contingent of D Brigade, in cooperation with the friendly Vietnamese Army, continued a sweeping operation against the enemy in the Mak Hoeun mountain area, killing 15 Pol Pot bandits and seizing 4 guns and 180 60-mm mortar shells. From 6 to 13 February during a joint offensive to seize the last major hideout of the Pol Pot remnants in Phnom Malai and on Hill 318 in the Seida area, according to a preliminary report, we killed or wounded 50 enemy soldiers and seized 45 assorted weapons and a considerable quantity of war equipment. From 8 to 11 February a contingent of B Brigade in cooperation with the friendly Vietnamese Army raided a hideout of the Pol Pot remnants in the area west of Malai stream and Chamka Srov. We put out of action 250 Pol Pot soldiers and seized 250 assorted weapons, 55 metric tons of assorted ammunition, 64 metric tons of rice, and a large quantity of war materiel.

Also during the same period, a group of bandits who fled from the border and were hiding in an attempt to sabotage the people's property in a remote, wooded area near Phnum Sampeou [Battambang Province] was intercepted by our forces who killed eight of them on the spot and seized all their weapons. Five recalcitrant enemy soldiers who were hiding in Svay Nhoek commune, Pursat Province, were also arrested before they could commit any crime against our people.

KAMPUCHEA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SRV-PRK TREATY

BK191628 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 19 -- The weekly KAMPUCHEA in its current issue praises the solidity of the special ties of militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam in the history of their revolutionary struggles, especially in the past six years. Editorially marking the sixth anniversary of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, the weekly notes that with the collapse of Pol Pot's rule in Kampuchea, the traditional militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries was restored. Ever since the strategic alliance of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea which together form the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia has never ceased to consolidate and strengthen.

The weekly says that in the spirit of the treaty signed in Phnom Penh on February 18, 1979 the parties governments and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam have done their utmost to defend and develop their traditional militant solidarity and cooperation on the principles of equality and mutual understanding. The Kampuchean people are proud of their achievements, which are the fruition of the treaty and the wholehearted support and assistance of all fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world, the weekly says.

It notes that military, economic, cultural, medical and technical cooperation has been stepped up year by year, and visits have been exchanged with great results by the parties, governments and mass organisations of the two countries. "We are extremely pleased," the weekly continues, "that under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Communist Party of Vietnam, both coming from the former Indochinese Communist Party, the two peoples are united in an iron-clad alliance to foil enemy sabotage in firm defence of their independence, to make greater gains in their revolutions and advance their countries toward socialism."

The weekly strongly condemns hostile acts taken by the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and the ultra-rightists in Thailand against the three Indochinese countries. "The Kampuchean people" it says, "bear in mind the historical lessons of past struggle and fully realize that their solidarity, friendship and comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam are decisive to the victory of their revolution. Therefore they are [words indistinct] the treaty and [words indistinct] President Heng Samrin has said: "Happiness at present makes us vividly remember the bitterness, the great suffering and destruction of the past. Solidarity with the party, the government and the heroic people and Army of Vietnam is our steadfast sentiment, a vital demand of the Kampuchean nation, and a law of development for the Kampuchean revolution."

"The entire party, the entire Army and the entire people of Kampuchea," the weekly stresses, "are determined to translate this militant solidarity and cooperation into absolute loyalty in fighting for the revolutionary cause of all the three Indochinese peoples and for the brilliant future of Kampuchea."

"The strategic alliance between Kampuchea and Vietnam is sacred and radiant with justice," the weekly concludes.

BOU THANG GREETS USSR COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

BK240423 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Message from Bou Thang, PRK defense minister, to Sergey Sokolov, Soviet defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, on the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army -- date not given]

[Text] Beloved minister: On behalf of cadres and combatants of the entire Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and in my own name, we are very glad to send you and the entire Armed Forces of the Soviet Union warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 67th founding anniversary of the fraternal Armed Forces of the Soviet Union. During the past 67 years, the Soviet Armed Forces have developed into a modern and varied army equipped with modern weaponry which is a firm bastion of socialist countries and national liberation movements the world over struggling for independence, peace, freedom, and socialism.

The entire Cambodian people and their Revolutionary Armed Forces are very proud of every great achievement scored by the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union in the past. We consider this as our own achievement. On the same occasion, we would like to express profound gratitude to the party, government, people, and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union which have provided moral and material assistance to the Cambodian revolution to restore, defend, and build our fatherland through stages toward socialism.

We would like to wish the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union great energy and success in a very noble task in accordance with the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. May the comrade minister enjoy good health and win greater victories in your immediate and noble tasks. Please accept our high regards.

VOFA CARRIES SIHANOUK MESSAGE TO HANOI LEADERS

BK201122 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Message from Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to SRV leaders, delivered during 10 February interview in Bangkok with Philippe Decaux, correspondent of French Television, Inter 1 channel, who said he would convey it during his visit to Hanoi on 17 February; recorded in French fading into Cambodian translation -- read by announcer]

[Text] I would like to send this message to old friends in Hanoi, leaders of the SRV. There is no need for me to recall that we used to fight together. When I was head of the Cambodian state, I did my best for the Vietnamese resistance forces, which were fighting for justice -- that is, liberating Vietnam and fighting for its independence.

Currently, the SRV is using military force to occupy and oppress my country -- Cambodia -- as if it were Vietnam's colony, under the pretext of saving the Cambodian people from the grip of the Pol Pot clique and the Khmer Rouge. The SRV has also affirmed that it has received support from the Cambodian people and that the Heng Samrin government -- which is a pro-Soviet and pro-Vietnamese government and a puppet government under Hanoi's control -- also enjoys the Cambodian people's support. If this is true, why does the SRV refuse to allow the Cambodian people to have universal and free elections under UN supervision? This would allow free expression and confirm that it is the Cambodian people's wish to have Vietnam as Cambodia's master and to choose the Heng Samrin government as Cambodia's legitimate government.

If these elections, under UN supervision, showed that the majority of the Cambodian people have proclaimed their recognition for the regime in Cambodia under Vietnamese control and were willing to continue to accept the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, I would be ready to resign as head of state of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the CGDK, a member with full rights at the United Nations and a legitimate government. All this is to give way to Cambodia, Vietnam, and Heng Samrin in accordance with the Cambodia people's desire. However, if the SRV Government refuses to respect the Cambodian people's sovereignty and recognize their right to self-determination, I would like to tell the SRV, my old friends in Hanoi, and the present Vietnamese leaders that my duty would be to continue the struggle against Vietnam until my country recovers freedom and independence.

When Vietnam agrees to recognize that we -- Cambodia -- are Vietnam's equal and that Cambodia is a sovereign, independent, and free country, I, on behalf of my government, would be ready to let Cambodia be a good friend with Vietnam. I am ready to sign with the SRV on behalf of Cambodia a treaty of friendship, peace, nonaggression, and cooperation, particularly cooperation in the fields of culture, sports, technology, and economy.

This is the message I would like to send to the SRV, to the Vietnamese people, and to the Vietnamese leaders.

#### SIHANOUK ON COALITION FORCES, ASEAN'S ROLE

BK230127 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Feb 85 p 18

[Excerpts] The Democratic Kampuchea coalition is ready to sign a treaty of friendship, peace and non-aggression and other cooperation pacts with Vietnam if the Hanoi leadership recognises Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence and self-determination by the Kampuchean people, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said recently in an interview given in Bangkok to Philippe Decaux of French Television Channel 1.

Regarding ASEAN's political role in the Kampuchean problem, Prince Sihanouk admitted that ASEAN had a vital role in the search for a right solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

Asked whether the Khmer People's National Liberation Front would be able to recapture Ampil base from the Vietnamese, the prince said that the nationalist forces are waiting anxiously for the arrival of the rainy season to launch attacks against the Vietnamese.

"If during this coming rainy season the Vietnamese still remain in Ampil, which was the base of Prime Minister Son Sann and was captured recently by the Vietnamese, it will show that Vietnam is stronger militarily than the previous years. Therefore, there is only one option left for us -- that is, the three factions in the coalition government must help each other and cooperate more closely in the military area," said Prince Sihanouk.

Asked when he will be in Phnom Penh, the prince said he was not optimistic about the possibility of installing a government in Phnom Penh in the near future.

"I think that we must be patient and continue to fight for several more years. And with the assistance of the international community, a compromise between the three powers -- China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union which should have roles in their search for a solution to the Kampuchean problem -- as well as the help from other nations, it is hoped that we will be able to solve this miserable Kampuchean problem with the setting up of a national reconciliation government in Phnom Penh," said the prince.

He maintained that the national reconciliation government comprising Son Sann's faction, the Sihanoukists, the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin regime would be the only viable solution to the problem.

Prince Sihanouk will leave Thailand tomorrow for visits to Australia and New Zealand. He is to spend a week in Australia followed by a four-day stay in New Zealand.

Meanwhile a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Tokyo yesterday that Indonesia has invited Prince Sihanouk and Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to attend a 90-nation conference in Java.

#### CGDK FACTIONS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

BK220440 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] On 18 February in Bangkok, Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Shen Ping hosted a dinner in honor of Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Premier Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan.

On that occasion, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: We, the leaders of the three factions of the CGDK, have unflinchingly resolved to carry on our struggle. We will neither hesitate nor retreat. We will fight on until Vietnam withdraws its aggressor troops from Cambodia.

The Samdech continued: Commanders and combatants of the three factions of the CGDK have penetrated into the interior of the country to fight the Vietnamese aggressors. Although we will have to fight for many years to come, we are optimistic about the future of our country. Justice will certainly win. With the support of China, Thailand, other ASEAN member countries, as well as other members of the United Nations -- all together 111 countries -- our struggle will certainly win.

Ambassador Shen Ping said that China will spare no efforts to support the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. He said that the only way out for Vietnam is to admit unequivocally that it is committing a war of aggression against Cambodia and withdraw its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

#### VODK REVIEWS ARMY'S DRY SEASON VICTORIES

BK211153 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "Our National Army Continues To Attack and Sweep the Vietnamese Enemy Forces of All Stripes, Succeeding in Expanding Guerrilla and Liberated Zones"]

[Text] After smashing the first phase of the dry season offensive scheme of the Vietnamese aggressors in September, October, and November, our heroic National Army continues to intensify attack activities against the Vietnamese enemy in response to the directive of our Supreme Command, constantly maintaining the sense of initiative and ingenuity in the first group of battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake, in the second group of battlefields in western Cambodia, as well as in the third group of battlefields in the interior of Cambodia.

In the second group of battlefields in western Cambodia, though the Vietnamese -- through massive use of troops, artillery, and tanks -- have managed to attack and raze some liberated hamlets of the refugees who fled from areas under Vietnamese control of the border region, our National Army continues to engage the Vietnamese forces in an arduous, enthusiastic, and tight struggle, patterned after banana sheaths. Everywhere on the western Cambodian battlefields, our Army continues to inflict heavy losses on the Vietnamese enemy, using multifaceted and lively forms of attacks with a constant sense of initiative and mastery, hitting the enemy from the rear, cutting them into pieces, intercepting their transportation convoys, attacking their patrols, using mines to obstruct their transportation lines, hitting their tanks and artillery pieces, and raiding their rear constantly, day and night. Therefore, in this second group of battlefields in western Cambodia, our National Army has regularly caused heavy casualties and losses to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors by continuing to launch attrition attacks against them, killing their soldiers and destroying their war material and food supplies.

In the first group of battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake and the third group of battlefields in the interior of Cambodia, our National Army has continued to launch attacks against the Vietnamese enemy deeper inside Cambodia and continued to attack them in accordance with the five attack tactics more actively and with better results than during the first phase of the dry season. In the first group of battlefields as well as in the third group, particularly in the first group of battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake, our National Army has continued to cut transporation lines of the Vietnamese enemy, including the overland roads, the railroads, and the Tonle Sap riverways, the strategic gullets of the Vietnamese enemy through which provisions were transported to western Cambodia. We have continued to crush and sweep the Vietnamese enemy and to liberate more communes, small and medium-size townships, and district towns from the Vietnamese enemy, dispersing and smashing most of their political, administrative, and economic networks. At the same time, our National Army has liberated many villages and set many of our inhabitants free, thus increasing our guerrillas and liberated zones.

For example, on the battlefields of the first group around Tonle Sap Lake, our National Army attacked and destroyed the Vietnamese enemy, crushing its manpower, networks of positions, and war material in a number of provincial cities. On 15 January, our National Army attacked the defense networks of Battambang town from the north. On 4 February, our National Army attacked the Vietnamese enemy inside Battambang town and completely destroyed the municipal airfield. On 18 February, we again attacked the defense networks of Battambang town from the north. In Siem Reap town, on 21 January, we fired artillery and 107-mm rockets, destroying many of the Vietnamese enemy military positions inside the town and extensively damaging the municipal airfield. On 2 February, we attacked a Vietnamese military position in Siem Reap town and a large municipal hotel in downtown Siem Reap, killing many Vietnamese enemy soldiers and several Soviet and East European advisers. On 12 February, our National Army for the second time attacked and destroyed several military positions and major material warehouses of the Vietnamese enemy inside Siem Reap town. On 29 January, our National Army attacked Vietnamese positions and Vietnamese medium-or small-size populated areas, and commune offices of the Vietnamese enemy and set free many villages along national Route 6, the Tonle Sap riverbank, national Route 5, and everywhere else in the first group of battlefields around Tonle Sap Lake and the third group of battlefields in the interior of Cambodia.

A number of concrete examples follows:

On 29 January, our National Army attacked and liberated Varin District township in Siem Reap Province, destroying several enemy food and material warehouses.

On 29 January, our National Army attacked and destroyed the Kompong Leng District township located on the bank of Tonle Sap Lake in Kompong Chhnang Province, destroying many war materiel depots and transportation means such as motorboats and ships of the Vietnamese enemy. On 27 December, our National Army attacked and destroyed Bakan District township in Pursat Province. On 30 December, we liberated the commune offices and four communes in Puok District, Siem Reap Province. At the beginning of January we liberated Phnum Sampeou District township in Battambang Province. On 5 January, we liberated Cheung Prey District township on national Route 6 in Kompong Cham Province. On 7 January, we attacked and destroyed the district office of Sot Nikom District. On 20 January, we liberated Chikreng District township. On 10 February, we attacked and destroyed Sisophon District township, Battambang Province. On 10 February, we attacked and destroyed Preah Net Preah District township in Battambang Province. On 12 February, we attacked and destroyed Kralanh District township on Route 6 in Siem Reap Province. On 9 February, we attacked and liberated Stoung District township on Route 6 in Kompong Thom Province. On 27 January, we destroyed Memot District office on the eastern Kompong Cham battlefield. On 24 January, we destroyed Kompong Trach District office in Kampot Province adjacent to the coast and the Cambodian-Vietnamese border.

Moreover, our National Army has also liberated many medium-sized and small townships, including a number of important townships such as Sankor township on Route 6 in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province; Sala Ta An township on the Sangke riverbank on Battambang battlefield; Prek Kdam Township, a ferry town on the Tonle Sap River some 30 km from Phnom Penh where several ferry boats, big motorboats, and arms and materiel depots of the Vietnamese enemy were destroyed; Kaoh Thkov township in Kompong Tralach District, Kompong Chhnang Battlefield; Rumlong township on Route 6 in Baray District; Ph'av on Route 6 in Kompong Cham Province; Kompong Roka township in Bakan Kraom District adjacent to Tonle Sap Lake; Bay Damram township south of Battambang town; and Chhnok Tru township adjacent to Tonle Sap Lake in Kompong Chhnang Province.

At the same time, our National Army has intensified guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese enemy everywhere, in eastern, northeastern, southwestern, and central Cambodia, conducting hit-and-run attacks against the Vietnamese enemy down to Tuol Leap, Bek Chan, and Kambol on the northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield, constantly smashing large numbers of enemy forces.

Our National Army pledges to unite closely with our Cambodian people everywhere in the country, continuing to hold aloft the combat banner against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in accordance with the directive of the Supreme Command and the communique of the fifth CGDK cabinet meeting more actively, creatively, and vigorously than ever until the second phase of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' dry season offensive scheme is completely frustrated in order to create favorable conditions for us to advance further.

ARTICLE ALLEGES U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON ASEAN

BK211457 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Unattributed "article": "ASEAN Group and Washington's Military Strategy"]

[Text] It is well known that when the U.S. imperialists waged a war of aggression against Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, they used the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, as strategic positions for carrying out barbarous acts against these countries. Though severely punished by the three Indochinese peoples, Washington has never abandoned its design to pressure ASEAN to be under its military and political grouping for aggression under Pentagon protection with a view to using these countries as tools for implementing the White House's strategic scheme in this region. To achieve this goal, Washington first resorted to using economic pressure on the ASEAN countries because it has been known to be successful in employing such a strategy with other developing countries.

The United States considers the ASEAN countries very vital to its military, political, and economic strategy. For example, Washington has reached an agreement with these countries to establish an organization called U.S.-ASEAN Center for Technological Exchange, the members of which are many U.S. monopolies and some state-and privately-owned companies of the ASEAN countries. One of the objectives in setting up this organization is to facilitate operations of U.S. firms so that they can play a far more superior role than their Japanese and EEC counterparts in the region.

The success in setting up this organization is extremely vital to Washington's interests, especially those of the Pentagon. The establishment of this organization is not only for serving U.S. economic interests and acquiring new sources of raw materials for the United States, which has imported about 90 percent of its raw rubber, 70 percent of its tin ore, 20 percent of its (?tea), and 10 percent of its crude oil from the ASEAN countries; or for exploiting cheap labor from or using these countries as markets for U.S. goods and making investments, but also for meeting the requirements of the U.S. military strategy in this region, which is vital to Washington's global hegemonist strategy.

Southeast Asia is a bridge linking the Far East in the Pacific and the Persian Gulf. It is viewed by leaders in the White House and the Pentagon as extremely vital to U.S. interests and a springboard for their aggressive forces called the Rapid Deployment Forces, whose bases are in Japan, the Philippines, and the Diego Garcia Islands in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, to safeguard their interests and to pressure the ASEAN countries to be under their control, Washington has deliberately sent more war material to these countries, especially Thailand, so that they can be used for invading the neighboring countries as the Thai reactionaries did against the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province in June 1984.

At the same time, they have also stepped up their economic monopoly in order to continue persuading and dragging the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand and Singapore, into participating in the war against the three Indochinese countries. Their obstinacy can be clearly seen from the collusion between Washington and Beijing in trying to turn the ASEAN group into a military alliance to threaten peace in Southeast Asia. The U.S. imperialists are putting all-round pressure, especially in the economic fields, on these countries, such as Thailand, so as to compel them to speed up arming their armed forces by purchasing modern weapons and war materials from the United States or setting up arms production plants with Washington's assistance.

As for the Beijing reactionaries, in addition to employing numerous tricks to create conflicts between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries to undermine a trend toward peace in this region, at the recent ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Bangkok they also employed a cunning trick to encourage Thailand, Singapore, and Brunei to turn the ASEAN group into a military organization such as SEATO in the past with the participation of China.

These Washington and Beijing actions have directly threatened peace and stability in Southeast Asia and have undermined the aspirations of the peoples in this region to live in lasting peace. That is why at the ASEAN economic conference in early February several delegates condemned the U.S. economic policy as detrimental to the interests of the countries in this region.

All in all, it is obvious that the collusion between Washington and Beijing to put economic and military pressure on the countries in this region so as to instruct some ASEAN countries, such as Thailand and Singapore, to implement their scheme of creating conflicts and a warlike atmosphere in this region to sabotage the revolutions of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and blocking progress made by the countries in this region is but part of Washington's military strategy to become the world's supreme military power. Nevertheless, their dangerous design, which runs counter to the aspirations of the countries in this region, will certainly be exposed and defeated as in the past.

#### ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP VISITS VIENTIANE

##### Phoun Sipaseut at Airport

BK191044 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 19 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Italy led by Mrs. Giglia Tedesco Tato, Italy CC, arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit at the invitation of the LPRP CC. The delegation was met at Wattai Airport by Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC and head of its Foreign Relations Committee; Somlat Chanthamat, member of the LPRP CC; and other senior officials.

##### Meeting With Phoun Sipaseut

BK201037 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 20 (KPL) -- A delegation of the LPRP CC led by Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member and head of its Foreign Relations Committee, met here yesterday with a delegation of the Communist Party of Italy CC led by its Political Bureau member Mrs. Giglia Tedesco Tato. The two sides informed each other of the activities of their parties and discussed ways to promote their friendship and cooperation. They also exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern.

##### Kaysone Receives Group

BK211128 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 21 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday a delegation of the Communist Party of Italy CC led by its Political Bureau member Mrs. Giglia Tedesco Tato on a current visit here at the invitation of the LPRP CC.

During the warm and cordial meeting, Kaysone Phomvihan welcomed the delegation on its visit here and exchanged experiences with it on the activities of the two parties.

K. Phomvihan wished the delegation success on its visit here for promoting the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, thus the interests of both people will be served.

In attendance was Somlat Chanthamat, member of the LPRP CC and head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party CC.

PASASON ON 'HISTORIC VICTORY' OF CAMBODIAN PEOPLE

BK211203 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 21 Feb 85

["PASASON Hails Historic Victory of Kampuchean People" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, February 21 (OANA-KPL) -- PASASON in its commentary on the latest slander of the ultra-rights Thai reactionaries who on Feb 19 alleged that "Vietnam has violated Thai territory and fired rockets containing lethal phosgene gas that landed in Thai territory" as a desperate attempt of Thai authorities who have been pushed hard by Beijing. [sentence as received]

This clamorous anti-Vietnamese campaign aimed at misleading the regional and the world public cannot, however, sufficiently hide the true ugly nature of the Thai authorities. All truth seeking and peace loving mankind acknowledged the just efforts of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the PRPK and the Government of the PRK, underlines the Lao paper today.

The paper points out that thanks to the support and assistance of the ultra-right wing authorities of Bangkok which allow the Khmer reactionaries to use Thai territory and thanks to the close collusion between Beijing and Bangkok, the world abhorred and condemned genocidal clique now rebaptised as Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government can survive till this day.

Regarding the present successful military operations against the remnants of Polpotist gangs, the paper qualified this historic victory as an indication of the every-growing strength of the Kampuchean Army and people. And this victory, the paper adds, can be regarded as the common historical victory and the common strength of the three Indo-chinese countries.

On the other hand, this paramount victory represents a scorching and hard blow for the Beijing hegemonists, expansionists who are determined to obstruct the three countries' revolution. The victory reaffirms another defeat of the ultra-rightist Bangkok authorities which, as they follow the Beijing expansionist path, in vain hope to fulfill their pan-Thaism policy. The victory furthermore proves the all-round failure in the attempt to resuscitate the Polpotist and other Khmer reactionary cliques which so far have carried out subversive activities along the Kampuchean-Thai border and in other parts.

The more the Bangkok authorities, having been manipulated by Beijing, resort to use such desperate attempts of defamation, the more the ultra-rightist reactionaries of Thailand will find themselves more isolated, the paper concludes.

ATHIT INSPECTS BORDER AREA; FIGHTING EXPECTED

BK231106 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Feb 85 p 32

[Text] Vietnamese forces, after destroying the last, two Khmer Rouge outposts in the Phnom Malai mountain range to the south of Aranyaprathet yesterday, are now preparing to launch a heavy offensive against three groups of Khmer resistance forces north of Aranyaprathet and in Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri, a field report said this morning.

The Khmer resistance forces, after their headquarters and all main outposts had been destroyed, have now regrouped and heavily-armed Vietnamese forces are preparing to attack them, the sources said. Thai Armed Forces responsible for the area in Thailand facing this part of Kampuchea are ready to face any situation which might occur, the source said.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and a military team arrived in Aranyaprathet this morning and inspected the border areas of Khlong Hat, Khao Tangok and Klong Nam Sai village, sources said. Khlong Nam Sai village had frequently been struck by Vietnamese shells and Thai villagers have deserted their homes to live in safer places. Yesterday, Gen Athit made an inspection visit to Buriram Province to boost the morale of the people and the military posted here.

Last Saturday, Vietnamese shells landed some 14 kilometres inside Thailand in Ban Kruat District of Buriram. The shells were apparently targeted on a strategic hill, also inside Thailand. Five Thai villagers were killed and several others injured in the attack, while several houses were damaged.

Issues Statement

BK240302 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Statement by General Athit Kamlang-ek, Thai supreme commander and Army commander in chief, given on 23 February in Prachin Buri Province -- recorded]

[Text] All camps of the Cambodian tripartite factions opposite the Burapha Force have now fallen. The Cambodian resistance forces have dispersed into small bands for operations deeper inside Cambodia away from the Thai border. What is worth noting is that Vietnamese units have been deployed in areas along the border opposite Thailand's border defense forces deployed by the Burapha command. For this reason, we have to strengthen our vigilance. The Burapha Force and the 1st Army Region will have to station border security units to closely monitor the situation along the border, and must be on full alert to cope with any situation.

From now on there will be less fighting involving the forces of the Cambodian tripartite factions along the border. It can even be said that there will be no more fighting along the border. There will only be harassments launched by the Cambodian resistance forces in their attempt to cut Vietnamese supply lines in the rear areas. The forces close to the Thai border are now entirely Vietnamese. Therefore, from now on, any border incident involving Thailand will mean a direct confrontation with Vietnamese soldiers. It would no longer be fighting caused by the spillover of Vietnam's suppression of Cambodian resistance forces as before. In this connection, the Army must be fully vigilant and prepared for the situation. In any case, we will stand by our policy of having a defensive line inside our territory, but we will move our defensive line closer to the border in order to prevent any violation of our sovereignty. We maintain our policy of peace but we will do our best to safeguard our territory. We will definitely not allow any border incursions.

PRASONG INTERVIEWED ON CAMBODIA FIGHTING

BK241054 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Feb 85

[**"Exclusive interview"** with squadron leader Prasong Sunsiri, director general of the National Security Council, by unidentified Radio Thailand correspondent on 22 February; interview carried as part of the "Bangkok AM Special Report" feature; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Prasong] I would like to say first that every dry season the Vietnamese launched the offensives for 5 years. But this year, Vietnam mobilized more manpower and more arms -- like tanks, artilleries, and helicopters. Vietnam intended to destroy or sweep out all of the resistance forces and intended to seal the border between Thailand and Kampuchea. That is Vietnam's intention. But I would like to explain that when you compare the manpower between Vietnam and resistance forces, the number is equal: Vietnamese troops about 7 divisions, the total manpower around 60,000; the resistance forces the same number, about 60,000. But resistance forces -- they don't have artillery, they don't have tanks, and they don't have helicopters or planes. So when Vietnam begins to launch the dry-season offensive this year -- begins from last November until now -- okay, Vietnam can run over some temporary bases of the resistance forces at the border, but I can say that the resistance force troops had already deserted their bases, or their camps, and penetrated deep into the areas that they have selected for a long, long time. They have allocated food supplies and ammunition in many areas deep inside Kampuchea.

So Vietnamese troops can occupy the land or overrun the bases, but they cannot destroy the manpower of resistance forces. Many defectors and many deserters told me recently that they saw a lot of the Vietnamese troops killed on the ground everywhere when they go inside the bases of the resistance forces. They did not see any body of resistance force troops killed -- that is what they told me. But I would like to explain more details: that at the present time the resistance forces initiated to attack the Vietnamese troops or Vietnamese locations in many areas. The fighting around Battambang Province, around the Tonle Sap, at Seam Reap, or at Phnom Penh -- not far from Phnom Penh, 30 km -- a big fight happened. So it means that the resistance forces are fighting deeper inside during the Vietnamese forces' stay at the border. Vietnamese troops had to withdraw in some bases of the resistance forces right now at the border, like at Nong Chan [Prey Chan encampment] and Nong Samet [Ritthisen encampment], and resistance forces can go inside and seize most parts of some camps now. So the war is not over. Even the fighting at the border like lies down. [sentence as heard]

I would like to point out that those bases near the Thai border are only the temporary bases of the resistance forces. Even the fighting at Phnom Malai at the present time -- even if Phnom Malai falls under control by Vietnamese troops, it does not mean that Vietnamese troops can sweep out the resistance forces from this area. The resistance forces still stay in this area especially in Cardamom mountain -- in Thai we say Krawan mountain. There are some divisions of the Khmer Rouge still staying there, and the fighting is fierce, fiercer than before. And the resistance forces I mentioned before -- that they are fighting deeper inside, at Battambang, at Siem Reap, at Phnom Penh, or at Kompong Thom, Pursat, or Kompong Cham -- they try to cut the logistic supplies of Vietnam. They try to destroy or disrupt the communication lines of Vietnam. So it is the difficulties of Vietnam that they cannot send or supply ammunition or food to their troops in the front line right now. It looks like they are isolated in some areas. So the picture of the fighting in Kampuchea -- it is going on like I said.

Many people far away from this region, or even some people in Thailand, when they read the situation from the newspapers, that is (?all of the) information and it mentions only about the fighting that they can see at the border. But if they know that the fighting is going on deeper inside, I believe that they will ease their worry about the situation at the border. Only the Vietnamese troops, you know, (?gained) at the border now, only they can occupy some land that used to be the bases or temporary bases of resistance forces; but they cannot stay like that forever, and they cannot seize the border like their intention to do. I believe that the long borderline -- about 800 km -- there are some parts that Vietnamese can seal, but most of them difficult to seal.

When we look at the situation right now, Vietnamese -- like I mentioned -- that they gained something; and the other thing they gained is that they can push the Kampuchean refugees into Thai territory. Right now there are about 250,000 staying inside Thai territory. That creates more difficulties and more problems to our Thai authorities and some international agencies. But I believe that with the good cooperation between Thai authorities and the international agencies, or voluntary agencies, we can save these poor Kampuchean refugees, you know, to stay at least for a while; and I believe that within a few months ahead they can go back. Even they cannot go back into Kampuchea -- all of them can't go back, but at least most of them I believe that they can go back within a few months ahead.

[Unidentified correspondent] For how long will Vietnam be able to maintain their military presence in Kampuchea?

[Prasong] You know Vietnam cannot stay or cannot occupy Kampuchea without receiving the support from Soviets, so your question, I would like to answer that: How long Soviets will support Vietnam? ASEAN countries used to appeal to Soviets to stop support Vietnam in arms in order to stop fighting.

But for the Soviet benefit and for the Soviet strategic interests in this region -- without the little pay, you know, to Vietnam -- I still believe that the Soviets are still going to support Vietnam to exploit everything in Indochina for Soviet interests in the long term. So it's up to Soviets. But I feel sympathy to Vietnam because they have to bog down in the country that does not belong to them. And this war is not the war like the last former wars that Vietnam used to fight. They fight in a different area, different enemy. The war is not like before. So many things happened in Vietnam or in Kampuchea right now it suffers Vietnam a lot, especially the economic situation in Vietnam -- many difficulties. [sentence as heard]

[Correspondent] Could you touch on the burden on our part concerning the influx of the refugees?

[Prasong] We have to let them stay here temporarily, maybe more months than the last dry season. So our authorities have to be busy with this business longer than last dry season, and we have to spend our efforts and our money for these people more than last dry season. But anyhow, about the fighting along the border that affects our Thai villagers -- that creates more problem to us because even the Thai people right now it looks like they are the refugees inside their own country. They have to move out, you know, everyday or every week, from one place to another place. And they cannot work, and their houses were damaged. Some were killed. So this is the problems that is the effects from the fighting that Vietnamese is doing right now at the border.

The other thing is: The Vietnamese troops intrude into our territory until our troops have to push them back. In some areas, we have to fight with Vietnamese even this war is not our war that they crossed the border even they know where is the borderline. [sentence as heard] They know I mean it, but they intend to do, to provoke some situation, or escalate the situation worse. But anyhow, for this situation, you can see from the newspapers that our Thai military has done their best to protect our sovereignty and integrity. But anyhow, the dry season is not finished yet. The situation will drag on like this until the rain comes. So when the rain comes, I believe that everything will calm, as the last dry season -- when the rain comes, everything dies down. But I would like to say that this dry season is longer than last dry season.

[Correspondent] While we were focusing our attention on this front, what about the refugees coming in by sea and by other means [words indistinct] situation?

[Prasong] The refugees from Indochina, especially from Laos and from Vietnam, are still coming -- especially from Laos, who cross the Mekong River every day. But after, we used the special measures to screen them, to stop them because we believe that they are not genuine refugees: They crossed the border in order to seek the better life, to stay, so they are not genuine refugees. They have to stay in their countries. We sent them back. And the number of Laotians cross the border right now is very low; for the boat people, the same. Before that, they come to Thailand at least about 4,000 to 5,000 per month. But at the present time, they come to Thailand about 250 or 300, and some months about 500 only. So the number is small. But anyhow, for these two countries -- Laos and Vietnam -- there is no war in their countries so why do they have to come out, you know, like illegal entrance to Thailand.

#### MILITARY AID TALKS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS REVIEWED

BK250217 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Thai and American defence officials have discussed the possible access by Thailand to Washington's war reserves stockpile and Special Defence Acquisition Fund (SDAF) to secure military hardware in case of emergency, informed sources told THE NATION over the weekend.

The issues were raised during a series of meetings with Thai officials by several visiting American officials including Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defence, who was here Feb 16-20, Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state who visited Thailand Jan 17-19 and James Kelly, U.S. deputy assistant defence secretary for East Asia-Pacific affairs, who held talks with Thai officials last November here.

The SDAF is part of the U.S. Defence Department's contingency stockpile of military equipment authorized about three years ago by the Congress to help rush the necessary hardware to friendly nations. The U.S. also has a war reserves stock which could cope with an emergency. Washington now has an arrangement under this system with South Korea. Any arrangement of a similar type with Thailand would have to be approved by Congress through the legislative process.

American officials said that the emergency stockpile systems being discussed between Thai and U.S. officials as a long-term concern is similar in certain aspects to a concept which had earlier been proposed by former Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon.

The idea was to be a regional pooling of military equipment for the region which could be rushed to the scene in case of an emergency. The stockpile was envisaged to be located in one of the ASEAN nations. The concept, however, never assumed any concrete form after Gen Saiyut proposed the idea.

An American official familiar with the ongoing discussions between Thai and U.S. defence experts said that Washington would be ready to discuss either on a bilateral or multilateral basis with Thailand and other ASEAN countries for such an arrangement. "This is a long-term plan for the future and we are ready to discuss it with an open mind," said another American official.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration has sought for fiscal year 1986 a slight increase in Foreign Military Sales (FMS) funding for Thailand to US\$97.5 million from \$95 million in 1985.

"In the face of the very real strains on the Thai economy, however, we have also recommended increased concessionality in our assistance package," Wolfowitz told a congressional subcommittee late last week.

The U.S. Government's request is split into two parts -- \$40 million in FMS at concessional interest rates of about 5 percent while the terms on the remaining \$57.5 million would be extended on terms providing 10 years' grace and 20 years repayment of principal. Earlier terms were at best five-year grace and seven-year repayment period.

The Reagan administration's request for Thailand for 1986 also includes \$5 million in Military Assistance Programme (MAP) for necessary equipment purchases and \$5 million in economic support funds, again "straight-lined" from last fiscal year, directed to the continuing need for the Thai Government to supplement its own efforts to assist war-torn rural communities along the Kampuchean border. Another \$2.5 million is requested for International Military, Education and Training funds for 1986 as part of the package. Development assistance of \$22 million shows a small drop from last year.

#### SITTHI MEETS SIHANOUK, OFFERS 'FULL SUPPORT'

BK240140 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, charging that Vietnamese forces were trying to "seal" the Thai-Kampuchean border, met Khmer coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday "to offer my full support for the resistance leader."

The foreign minister told THE NATION that Prince Sihanouk, who is due to leave for a visit to Australia this morning, informed him that a large number of Khmer people had been forced by Vietnamese troops to work on a road-building project near the Thai border. "The Khmer people were said to be very unhappy over the forced labour imposed on them by the Vietnamese," the minister said.

Sitthi met Sihanouk at an undisclosed venue near Bangkok yesterday from 10 am until 2 pm. "The meeting was very fruitful. He gave me a thorough briefing on the fighting situation in Kampuchea and said that the resistance forces were gaining ground despite the Vietnamese offensive against encampments along the Thai-Khmer border as an attempt to seal the Thai-Kampuchean border," Sitthi said. The foreign minister said he offered Prince Sihanouk the assurances of full support by ASEAN and other friendly countries. "While we keep all doors open, the Vietnamese have demonstrated that they are more interested in a military rather than a political solution. So, ASEAN has to respond in a similar way. That doesn't, however, mean that we won't talk peace if we are assured of the sincerity on the other side," the foreign minister said.

Australian Ambassador Gorden Jockel met Prince Sihanouk on Friday when they discussed the prince's visit to Canberra beginning today. Prince Sihanouk will attempt to explain the situation in Kampuchea and the course being pursued by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) in fighting against the Vietnamese occupation forces.

Foreign Minister Sitthi said: "The Khmer resistance forces are making progress in attacking the Vietnamese from behind the enemy lines. The Vietnamese will never succeed in trying to seal the Thai-Khmer border." He said he had received reports that the Vietnamese were creating dissension among local Khmers many of whom had been forced from Svay Rieng to work on a road construction project. "The Vietnamese are also trying to build some sort of a Berlin Wall to keep the Khmers on one side," he said.

The foreign minister said the Thai people could rest assured that the recent Vietnamese offensive on the Thai-Kampuchean border would not affect the country's security. "We have our own ways of keeping things under control and there is no reason to be afraid of any spillover," he said.

The minister said he will frankly tell the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, who is due to visit Thailand March 18-19, that Moscow will have to reduce its military aid to Vietnam to return peace and stability back to the region. Kapitsa will hold the main part of his talks with Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin. Kapitsa will head the Soviet mission to the annual ESCAP meeting in Bangkok which will take place at that time as well.

Sitthi will leave on March 20 for India, London, Paris and Portugal. He said his visit to India will be important since he will be holding talks on both economic and political cooperation. The question of India's recognition of the Heng Samrin regim in Phnom Penh is expected to be the main issue of the political discussions.

"I'll approach the issue with a positive attitude in India," the foreign minister said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE ON SIHANOUK-SRV TALKS

BK250133 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk is willing to hold talks with the Vietnamese but only as president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a Foreign Ministry source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

At the same time Thai military sources said yesterday that Vietnamese troops are poised to attack the Khmer civilian base of Ban Ang Sila, also known as Site 6, which houses about 22,000 civilians.

The prince, who arrived in Sydney last night, made the statement during a meeting with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Bangkok on Saturday night, said the source who wished to remain anonymous.

The prince will be spending one week in Australia and four days in New Zealand, during which time he will also discuss an expansion of refugee resettlement programmes. The source did not say if the other partners in the Khmer coalition -- Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice President Khieu Samphan -- would be present if such talks were to take place. The prince's indication of his willingness to talk under these conditions, however, could be rejected by Hanoi.

Prince Sihanouk's statement follows the reiteration of an offer that the coalition is willing to sign a treaty of friendship, peace and non-aggression and other cooperation pacts with Vietnam. Such treaties and pacts will only be signed if Hanoi recognises Kampuchea's sovereignty, independence and self-determination by the Kampuchean people, the prince said recently. Prince Sihanouk reiterated the treaty offer during an interview with Philippe Decaux of French Television 1 recorded in Bangkok.

During his interview Prince Sihanouk declared: "If it appears that the majority of the Kampuchean people accept the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces and accept the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, I am ready to step down as president of Democratic Kampuchea which is the legitimate government and a full member of the United Nations."

The Foreign Ministry source said Prince Sihanouk's visit to Australia is of particular importance as he will explain the present situation resulting from the recent Vietnamese offensive to Foreign Minister Bill Hayden. Mr Hayden is scheduled to visit Laos and Vietnam on March 5 during a visit to the region which includes Singapore, Malaysia and a brief stopover in Bangkok. He is expected to meet ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi during an overnight stay on March 9 after completing his visit to the Indochinese states, the source said.

Meanwhile, about 22,000 Khmer civilians at Ban Ang Sila started moving their possessions yesterday fearing that their camp will be the next target of the Vietnamese drive. Thai military sources said that recent Vietnamese troops movements indicated that the camp, located just three kilometres south of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front base of Prey Chan (formerly Nong Chan), will come under attack soon. Prey Chan is about 24 kilometres northeast of Aranyaprathet.

Ban Ang Sila was one of the areas which United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar visited during his tour of Thailand last month. The military sources said that Vietnamese troops from the 9th Division and elements of the Heng Samrin 8th and 9th regiments of the 4th Division started moving from Ban Nimit on Friday. Ban Nimit is about 12 kilometres south of Ban Ang Sila and is situated on Highway 5 inside Kampuchea. It is also one of the main Vietnamese artillery bases used as a springboard to launch their offensive.

The area around Prey Chan and Ban Ang Sila is under the control of KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] commander Chea Chhut. In an interview with the BANGKOK POST yesterday Chea Chhut confirmed intelligence reports indicating that the Vietnamese were moving closer.

#### RELIEF GROUPS IN CAMBODIA PLAN FOR EVACUATION

BK240710 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Increasing insecurity in Kampuchean cities as a result of escalating fighting has prompted some international relief organisations to ask Thailand for landing rights in case they need to quickly evacuate staff, National Security Council [NSC] Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong disclosed that the representatives of some of these agencies had asked him in Bangkok for landing rights here in case the situation in Kampuchea becomes unsafe for relief workers. They told him that the Heng Samrin regime has imposed curfews in several cities including Phnom Penh in the wake of stepped up activities by the resistance.

The NSC chief said this indicated that the Vietnamese offensives against resistance strongholds along the Thai-Kampuchean border had failed to reduce the strength of the resistance. Instead the nationalist fighters had dispersed into small groups operating deeper inside Kampuchea and carrying out sabotage against Vietnamese military installations and cutting their supply lines. Sqn-Ldr Prasong said the Vietnamese have committed seven divisions supported by helicopters to destroy resistance bases but had always found the bases deserted. As a result, there have been no substantial losses by the nationalist fighters, he added.

VNA REJECTS PRC CHARGE OF NEW YEAR PROVOCATIONS

OW230749 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Feb 22 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject a slanderous charge made by the Chinese propaganda machine on Feb 21 that during China's lunar new year days from Feb. 19-21 the Vietnamese Army fired artillery rounds at and launched ground attacks on border areas in China's Yunnan Province.

The Vietnamese side has proposed and always respected the cessation of armed activities and other hostile acts along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the traditional lunar new year festival of the peoples of the two countries. China, however, has rejected that proposal, making many armed provocations, thus causing tension along the border and, at the same time, it has continuously made war threats against Vietnam. The Chinese side's slander is aimed at deceiving the world public and covering up its hostile moves.

PRC CLAIMS OF THREATS, PROVOCATIONS REJECTED

OW230821 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 23 -- NHAN DAN today stresses that Vietnam has no interest in "provoking" or "encroaching" upon China, and that Beijing's claim about the "threat" from Vietnam is a blatant slander aimed at furthering dark designs. After recalling that this slander was made after the threat of "retaliation" and "teaching a second lesson" had been mouthed by top officials in the Beijing ruling circles, the paper goes on:

"It must be pointed out that the Beijing ruling circles have contradicted themselves in accusing Vietnam of 'threatening' China. A leader in Beijing has declared that 'the traditional friendship' between China and Vietnam might be restored with the condition that Hanoi should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. So, the obstacle to the reestablishment of normal relations between China and Vietnam lies not in the 'threat' from Vietnam at the Sino-Vietnamese border as Beijing would have the world believe, but in the fact that the Kampuchean people, with the assistance of Vietnamese volunteers, have successfully prevented the Pol Pot genocidal clique, lackeys of Beijing, from returning to rule over Kampuchea again. Beijing's statement not only exposes the deceitful character of the slander about the Vietnamese 'threat' but is also an acknowledgement of its hostile policy towards the three Indochinese countries."

NHAN DAN goes on: "The Vietnamese people categorically reject that shameless slander of the Beijing ruling circles. Once again, we wish to reiterate our ardent desire to live in peace and friendship with all our neighbours and to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We wish to restore normal relations between Vietnam and China. The Beijing authorities' hostile policy towards Vietnam runs counter to the interests of the two peoples and of peace and stability in the region. This policy has failed and will fail completely."

## Army Paper Accuses PRC

BK241018 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on Sunday [24 February] says that China is making provocations against and threatening Vietnam. The paper points out the fact that at least 14 Vietnamese civilians were killed by Chinese shells in the Province of Lang Son in the 4 days to 16 February. [sentence as heard] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN also quotes Western reports as remarking that China seems making propaganda to prepare for a major operation against Vietnam.

EDITORIAL LAUDS ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY OVER PRC

BK211003 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Feb 85

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 February editorial: "Our Armed Forces' and People's Steadfast Battle Position and Definitely Victorious Strength"]

[Text] Six years ago on 17 February 1979, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists preposterously waged a large-scale war of aggression against Vietnam. They sent 600,000 troops to the Sino-Vietnamese border areas to attack our whole northern border region. This war peaked a strategic scheme nurtured for a long time by the Chinese reactionaries to weaken Vietnam in all fields in order to conquer and annex this country, Laos, and Cambodia, thereby realizing their dream of expanding down to the Southeast Asian region.

Despite their efforts to cover up their war crimes by slandering Vietnam for undermining the Chinese-Vietnamese relationship and by using the pretext of counterattack for self-defense, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circle have exposed themselves as direct and dangerous enemies of the Vietnamese people and enemies of national independence, peace, and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. However, our people foiled their wicked scheme. Along with the bitter defeat in their war of aggression against our southwestern border area waged by their henchmen -- the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- the Chinese troops' direct war of aggression against our northern border area was also defeated. The Chinese expansionists were duly punished.

Upholding the tradition of steadfastness of a heroic nation, developing the great strength of an independent and unified nation which is advancing toward socialism, and with the wholehearted support and assistance of people throughout the country, our Army and people in the northern border provinces fought very bravely against the aggressors, stopping their attacks and repulsing the enemy. This is a very glorious victory of our people in the history of a new stage -- the stage of defending and building the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Through this heroic struggle against and glorious victory over the Chinese aggressor troops, our people have affirmed the definitely victorious strength of the Vietnamese revolution no matter how cruel the new enemies are. With this glorious victory, our people have contributed to strengthening the three epochal revolutionary currents in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Since then, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have not accepted their defeat and have not given up their hostile policy toward Vietnam. They have resorted to a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country while making preparations for a large-scale war of aggression. Colluding closely with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in the region, especially the ultrarightist leadership in Thailand, the Beijing reactionary ruling circle has resorted to all dangerous and wicked schemes to bleed, weaken, and isolate Vietnam politically and blockade it economically. They have strived to undermine us politically, ideologically, culturally, and organizationally, while accelerating their psychological warfare and espionage activities. They have tried all tactics to sow division among the people of various nationalities in our country and between the people and the party and the revolutionary regime. They have secretly sent rebellious forces into our territory to carry out activities against our country and to weaken and overthrow our regime.

They have made efforts to concentrate various Khmer reactionary groups -- their henchmen -- in the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and drawn in the ASEAN countries to oppose and undermine the Cambodian and Lao revolutions, while pointing their spearhead to Vietnam, accusing it of wanting to establish the Indochinese federation in order to become a small hegemonist nation in Southeast Asia.

Beijing's strategic calculation in its multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam is that in carrying out this war it can subjugate Vietnam and other countries in Indochina without having to wage a large-scale war of aggression.

Realizing the enemy's wicked schemes and acts, our Army and people have strengthened the power of socialist collective mastery, dealing a hard blow to the Chinese expansionists' frantic ambition. Over the past 6 years, the Vietnamese people have scored new and very great achievements in the cause of national construction and defense. We have firmly protected our fatherland's independence, freedom, and territorial integrity. We have steadily strengthened our national defense and security, while standing, ready to cope with a large-scale war of aggression possibly waged by China.

On the economic front, our people, illuminated by resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth CPV Congresses and other resolutions of the party Central Committee plenums, have effectively overcome difficulties caused by the enemy attacks and repeated natural calamities, while accelerating socialist transformation and construction, thereby creating new willpower and progress in production and economic management and opening a new prospect for optimally developing the nation's potentials in land, labor, and natural resources in order to help our national economy overcome difficulty and advance further in the years ahead.

In addition to these great victories, we have strengthened the militant alliance with the fraternal Cambodian and Lao nations and expanded militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union. We have joined CEMA and increased cooperation with fraternal socialist countries and other friendly countries, thereby creating an unprecedented firm interrelated combat position of the three Indochinese countries' revolution under the socialist system.

Despite their serious defeat, the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists have not changed their hostile policy toward Vietnam; rather, they have shown an ever more hostile attitude. Since April 1984, they have escalated their war of aggression, carrying out land grabbing operations at several peaks in the northern border areas. They have persistently sent commandos, scouts, and spies into our territory while firing hundreds of thousands of shells on various populated areas of our six northern border provinces from Lai Chau to Quang Ninh. They are carrying out a long-range land grabbing war along the border areas in close association with their multifaceted war of sabotage in our mainland, while making preparations for a large-scale war when the opportunity comes. In recent days, they gave repeated their threat to teach Vietnam a second lesson and have accelerated military operations, committing many crimes against our people in the border areas. However, our Armed Forces and people have consistently upheld their vigilance and determination to counter all criminal enemy acts in order to safeguard our country's territorial integrity and our people's peaceful labor and life.

The Vietnamese people's aspiration is to live in peace, friendship, and cooperation with neighboring countries. We wish restoration of normal relations between Vietnam and China, but we are determined not to overlook any scheme or act to oppose our country's independence and freedom and our people's peaceful life and labor. No enemy can hinder the advance of the Vietnamese revolution. Upholding the conviction that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom and the spirit of self-reliance and self-support, our party, people, and Armed Forces will devote all their strength to fulfilling the historic mission of completely foiling the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' scheme of aggression and annexation in protecting national independence and freedom, discharging their international obligations toward the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia, and achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES PRC FOR 1979 WAR

BK191637 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "A Lesson for Whom?"]

[Text] Six years ago, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership mobilized 600,000 troops in a large-scale war of aggression against six northern Vietnamese provinces. Their pretext for the border war was that China had to attack Vietnam for self-defense. Observers, however, understand that in the 1960's, Beijing had nurtured the plot to weaken the Vietnamese revolution and oppose Vietnam's victory so as to force the latter to toe Beijing's line. Vietnam's victory over the U.S. imperialists in 1975 upset Beijing's calculations. Frustrated, Beijing launched itself into a new adventure -- that is, to subdue Vietnam by force.

The war waged by China against Vietnam was, in fact, started since 1976. That was a two-pronged war -- one along Vietnam's southwestern border and the other along its northern border. The southwestern prong was conducted by some 20 divisions of the Pol Pot clique, trained, armed, financed, and commanded by China. It was in coordination with the border war involving 600,000 Chinese troops. When the southwestern prong was broken by the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces in coordination with the Kampuchean people, and Kampuchea was liberated, the northern prong was conducted and planned with agreement from Washington during Deng Xiaoping's trip to the United States. However, it was heavily defeated. The one who arrogantly threatened to teach another a lesson was at last taught a lesson of political, military, and economic failure.

By invading Vietnam, the last fig leaves covering the Zhongnanhai authorities on revolution, Marxism-Leninism, and socialism fell down. Before the world people, Beijing was unmasked as big-nation hegemonism and expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism against the three revolutionary currents in the world. In the military field, China's aggression against Vietnam not only cost it the lives of 62,000 troops, 280 tanks, and hundreds of military vehicles, but also exposed its weakness in armament, command, liaison, and logistics. In the economic field, the Chinese authorities themselves admitted that war cost them \$3 billion. This upset Beijing's four-modernization program and forced them to announce a series of contracts with Japan.

What may be seen in the Sino-Vietnamese relations in the past 6 years? For its part, Vietnam has for many times stated that after 30 years of war, the Vietnamese people have no other wish than to live in peace to rebuild their country. Vietnam has always cherished friendship with the brotherly Chinese people and put forth many good-willed proposals to solve all pending issues concerning the relations between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. Most recently, addressing the ceremony to mark the 55th founding anniversary of the CPV, party General Secretary Le Duan solemnly declared that Vietnam is ready to restore normal relations with China and hopes that the friendship between the two countries will be restored.

As for China, it is obvious that it has not drawn the necessary lesson from the February 1979 border war. It still nurtures the ambition to subdue Vietnam by a war with the two sole aims to grab land along the Sino-Vietnamese border and to bleed Vietnam white. China deploys more than half a million along the Sino-Vietnamese border and constantly conducts its shellings and land-grabbing attacks, causing barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people. Meanwhile, it has sneaked commandos and spies into Vietnam for sabotage and subversive acts. The trial of the espionage case in December 1984 in Ho Chi Minh City further exposed these dirty acts by China.

Naturally, China's war causes numerous difficulties for Vietnam, but it cannot shake the Vietnamese people's will to build socialism and defend their socialist country. Six years ago, confronting with the Vietnamese local armed forces, Chinese troops had to retreat in bitter failure. At present, Vietnam's northern border is ever steadier. Despite numerous difficulties caused by natural calamities and the enemy, Vietnam's economy is still developing. The revolution in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea is stronger than ever before, and the strength of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries has been growing. The relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has been finely developing. Meanwhile, the trend for dialogue in Southeast Asia has been developing; and public opinion in many countries has realized China's move to destabilize Southeast Asia so as to serve its own interests. For this reason, they regard Vietnam a dike to prevent China's expansion and hegemonism.

As for the Beijing authorities, they should realize that opposing Vietnam, they will only court more ignominious defeats.

COMMUNIQUE CITED ON INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR VISIT

BK241442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] According to a communique of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the invitation of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will visit our country soon.

NGUYEN CO THACH MEETS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE MCCAIN

OW230751 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 22 -- John McCain, U.S. representative of the Republican Party and member of the International Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, paid a visit to Vietnam from Feb 18-22. While here, John McCain was cordially received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Earlier, Le Mai, assistant to the foreign minister, had discussed with him issues concerning the relations between the two countries. John McCain visited several places in Hanoi, the construction site of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric plant, and a place where a U.S. aircraft had been shot down in Ha Son Binh Province.

AUSTRALIASIHANOUK ARRIVES IN SYDNEY, MAKES STATEMENT

BK250452 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] The head of the Kampuchean resistance coalition, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has started a week-long visit to Australia. On his arrival in Sydney, Prince Sihanouk said he was optimistic of obtaining increased Australian support for an independent and non-aligned Kampuchea, and said he would be explaining the coalition and its motivation when he meets Australian leaders and government officials in Canberra. Prince Sihanouk said he was grateful for the assistance given to Kampuchean refugees who had fled their country and come to Australia as refugees.

He goes on to New Zealand for a 4-day visit at the conclusion of his Australian stay.

## Urge International Conference

BK251252 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 25 Feb 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Text] The former ruler of Cambodia, now called Kampuchea, believes Australia has a role to play in resolving the conflict within his country. Prince Norodom Sihanouk has arrived in Australia to talk with government leaders, including the foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, who leaves next weekend for a tour of Southeast Asia. This report from Richard Andrews in Sydney:

[Begin recording] [Andrews] Since 1941, the 63-year-old prince has been a dominant figure in his country as king, prime minister, or head of state. In 1980 he was deposed by a right-wing republican coup headed by his former prime minister, General Lon Nol. However, in the civil war which followed, the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge of the notorious Pol Pot seized power. This government came into conflict with neighboring Vietnam. So, in 1978, Hanoi sent its forces into Kampuchea, ousting Pol Pot and installing an administration headed by Heng Samrin -- a Khmer Rouge defector.

Since 1982, Prince Sihanouk has been president of an anti-Vietnamese coalition which is an uneasy alliance between two noncommunist resistance groups under Khmer Rouge. Even though Prince Sihanouk blames the Khmer Rouge for the deaths of 5 of his children and 14 grandchildren, the three groups are united against Vietnam because they believe it is trying to colonize Kampuchea.

Australia recognizes neither Prince Sihanouk's coalition nor the Heng Samrin administration. But Prince Sihanouk believes Australia could act as bridge between the conflicting parties. The prince is visiting as a former head of state, not in his capacity as coalition president. However, it is understood he will ask Australia about the possibility of taking more Kampuchean refugees and increasing Australian aid to those living on the border with Thailand. Prince Sihanouk arrived at Sydney airport where he was greeted by hundreds of people from Kampuchea and Laos, and reporter Sharon O'Neil asked him what he hoped to achieve by his visit:

[Sihanouk] I will have the privilege and honor to exchange the views about the Cambodian problem with your government. I will give explanations about our coalition government and the motivations of our struggle.

[O'Neill] Are you optimistic you will get the Australian Government's support?

[Sihanouk] Well, I have to express my gratitude to Australia for assisting many of my compatriots as refugees. They enjoy a very happy life here. And on the other hand, I have to thank Australia for her interest in the plight of the Cambodian people, the future of Cambodia. [Words indistinct] Australia is willing to help us in the process of searching and finding for, and finding out an equitable solution to the problem of Cambodia in order to enable us to remake an independent and nonaligned Cambodia.

[O'Neill] Do you want to work with the Vietnamese to do that?

[Sihanouk] I would like to have an international conference on Cambodia with the participation of all (?sincere) parties -- all Cambodian factions under... [changes thought] with the participation of Vietnam also. And Australia may help us in the process of searching for an equitable solution to the problem of Cambodia.

[O'Neill] (?How can Australia do it?)

[Sihanouk] Well, Australia may help us have an international conference. We cannot solve the problem unless we have an international conference. You know the problem of Cambodia cannot be solved very quickly. But certainly the result of my conversations will be good. That means that between Australia and the nationalists -- the Cambodian nationalists -- there is no problem. No problem. There is a mutual understanding.

[Andrews] That was Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and in Sydney this is Richard Andrews reporting for Radio Australia. [end recording]

#### NEW ZEALAND

#### LANGE TO 'BRIDGE GULF' DURING U.S., W. EUROPE TOUR

BK250519 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, says he wants to bridge the gulf between his country and some of its traditional allies during a visit to the United States and Europe beginning today. Mr Lange says he will seek to correct misconceptions that have arisen over New Zealand's ban on visits by nuclear-armed or -powered ships. The ban has led the United States to cancel some military exercises with New Zealand under the ANZUS alliance, which also includes Australia. The New Zealand prime minister said that while in the United States he will again put on record his government's commitment to the Western alliance. He will also visit Britain and will address the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

#### Ban on Ships To Stand

HK251136 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] The prime minister of New Zealand, Mr David Lange, has said in Wellington that he doubts his coming visit to London and Washington will resolve differences over the ANZUS defense treaty. On his departure, Mr Lange said his Labor government ban on nuclear-armed ships entering New Zealand's ports would stand despite retaliation by the United States, which canceled ANZUS naval exercises with the third partner Australia. In London Mr Lange will meet the prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, and will also take part in a nuclear debate at Oxford University.

MALAYSIARITHAUDDEEN, INDONESIA'S MOKHTAR DISCUSS CAMBODIA

## Mokhtar To Visit SRV

BK221242 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] The Indonesian foreign minister, Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, says his visit to Hanoi next month is to find out whether Vietnam is ready to talk with ASEAN on the question of Kampuchea. He points out that the initiative to have a meeting with Vietnam is to clear their view on ASEAN position on the question of (?implementing) resolution of the UN General Assembly. Professor Mokhtar says ASEAN would also like to know Vietnam's stand on the international peacekeeping force, which will keep peace in areas supported by Vietnam under the plan of withdrawal on territorial basis. However, the Indonesian foreign minister did not mention the date of his visit, but said he would also go to Hanoi as an envoy of his ASEAN colleagues.

He was speaking to newsmen after holding a discussion with his Malaysian counterpart, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, during a brief stopover at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport. Professor Mokhtar briefed Tengku Ritthaudeen on his talks with the UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in New York, and the Japanese foreign minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, in Tokyo. He also extended invitation to the two leaders to attend the international meeting marking the 30th anniversary celebration of the start of the Nonaligned Movement in Bandung.

Later, Tengku Rithauddeen said that Vietnam should cease hostilities at the Thai-Kampuchean border during Professor Mokhtar's visit to Hanoi. The condition should be attached during talks, as any escalation at the border will embarrass the Indonesian minister's visit.

## AFP Report

HK221420 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 22 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here today that he planned to go to Hanoi before March 8 to discuss the Cambodian issue with Vietnamese leaders.

Mr. Mokhtar who made a stopover here on his way home from Tokyo to meet his Malaysian counterpart Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, told reporters he sought to find out whether Vietnam was indeed ready, as it has been saying recently, for a negotiated settlement to the Cambodian problem.

Diplomatic observers here saw the planned visit as an effort to persuade Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who are being invited to Indonesia for the Bandung Conference, to meet Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk there.

The April 24-25 meeting of Asian and African leaders marks the anniversary of the 1955 Bandung Conference which gave birth to the Nonaligned Movement.

Indonesia has been given by its partners in the anti-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the role of interlocutor with Vietnam on efforts to end the strife in Indochina which ASEAN regards its biggest security concern.

The ASEAN group of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines backs the U.N.-recognised Cambodian guerrillas fighting the Vietnamese troops that prop up the Phnom Penh government.

"I will be a good listener. In a situation like this, there is nothing more a party (ASEAN) who is eager to have a dialogue can do but listen to what the other party has to say," Mr. Mokhtar said. He said that although ASEAN stood by the U.N. General Assembly resolutions demanding a total pullout of all foreign troops to allow free elections in Cambodia, it was prepared to be flexible on some points.

As an example, Mr. Mokhtar said ASEAN was prepared to see an international peacekeeping force more acceptable to Hanoi than a U.N. force to monitor the Cambodian situation.

But he said he hoped Vietnam would stop its military strikes against the Cambodian guerrillas during his visit to Hanoi, lest it undermine his talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other Vietnamese leaders.

Mr. Mokhtar said U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who visited Jakarta early this month placed much hope on his Hanoi trip and said he would send a representative on March 8 to learn from him the outcome of the talks with the Vietnamese leaders.

Later Mr. Rithauddeen, who is the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, said Mr. Mokhtar had briefed him on his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in Tokyo and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Jakarta.

"Prof. Mokhtar has told me that the ball is in Co Thach's court, and ASEAN is prepared to listen to find a solution to the problem," Mr Rithauddeen said.

OPPOSITION CAMPAIGNS AGAINST PRESIDENTIAL DECREES

HK220834 Hong Kong AFP in English 0750 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb 22 (AFP) -- Philippine opposition groups today launched a nationwide campaign for the abolition of President Ferdinand Marcos' sweeping arrest powers and other presidential decrees. The Preventive Detention Action (PDA), created by a presidential decree, empowers Mr Marcos to order the arrest and imprisonment of any person without charges being filed. Leaders of the "Movement To Abolish PDA (MAPDA)," told a press conference that they were campaigning for the repeal of other previously secret decrees which made sedition and subversion punishable by life imprisonment or death.

"The PDA is a repressive tool meant to secure the regime's tenuous hold on power. Such blatant disregard of our rights constitutes a mockery of human dignity and dishonors the entire nation," the movement said in a statement. It charged that the PDA was "an ultimate measure to eradicate all opposition to (Mr) Marcos' rule," and added that its "wanton" use last month had "caused the detention of 59 people and forced 17 more into hiding."

Former Senator Ambrosio Padilla, one of the group's three leaders, said the campaign would involve protest demonstrations and the filing of Supreme Court motions for the repeal of the decrees and court charges against the military who issued the PDA's. Top movie directors Lino Brocka and Behn Cervantes were among 41 people recently detained by virtue of a PDA for taking part in an illegal assembly in support of an aborted transport strike. Mr Marcos later lifted the detention order against them.

President Marcos issued a decree empowering himself to issue PDA's in August 1983, a few days after he repealed the Presidential Commitment Order (PCO) which had the same function and powers as the PDA. The PCO was withdrawn after a popular outcry against it, and after the influential Catholic bishops conference of the Philippines threatened to read a pastoral letter condemning it in all churches of this heavily Roman Catholic nation.

Mr Marcos has been in power since 1965, ruling under martial law from September 1972 to January 1981. He was the country's sole legislator from 1972 to 1978, when members of the interim National Assembly were elected. The constitutionality of many of the decrees he issued during that period, including the laws targeted by the newly-launched movement, are being questioned before the Supreme Court.

MARCOS: POLICE NOT INTENDED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

HK230045 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] President Marcos has warned local officials that the restoration of their operational control over the police was not intended for political purposes. The president stressed that it was designed to make more effective the anti-insurgency campaign. Correspondent Bert Asuge reports:

[Begin recording] There is no intention to use the police and the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] for political purposes. The president told this to the presidents of provincial mayors leagues, who called at Malacanang before returning to the provinces after attending a workshop seminar in Manila. The president assured the mayors that the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] will win overwhelmingly in the 1986 and 1987 elections, with the police and CHDF standing by to keep peace and order.

The president said that sometimes people do not know where responsibility lies, citing the example of mayors who are charged with the maintenance of peace and order under the administrative code but had no capability to do so because they had no police forces to enforce order. The chief executive said this was the reason he decided to give back operational control of the police to the mayors. He said he would soon issue the order in accordance with the decision of the KBL caucus.

President Marcos said that the police would be more effective if they were identified with the people for whom they are willing to serve. However, the president added that the police and CHDF will continue being under the Office of the President in accordance with the constitutional mandate establishing a single integrated national police [INP], the PC [Philippine Constabulary]-INP.

In returning operational control of the police to the mayors, the president asked the local executives not to betray the trust and confidence he had reposed in them.

The president also sounded a warning on the communists who are trying to overthrow the government for the purpose of establishing a godless foreign ideology. All the gains the nation and government have attained under the [words indistinct] democratic reforms will be swept away should the communists gain power, the president warned. [end recording]

In another move, the president warned local executives that the 1 billion pesos earmarked for the nationwide civic action program was not another [word indistinct] fund. The chief executive said the fund is intended for economic projects where the national security is at stake. Here again is Bert Asuge with that report:

[Begin recording] The president said the projects under the civic action program would be under strict supervision and monitoring, and any hint of anomaly would bring down presidential ire on any guilty party. He said that any project would be stopped at the slightest indication of anomalies, and conniving officials and private parties would be prosecuted up to the full extent of the law. President Marcos said that the new civic action program was designed to improve living conditions in the countryside, to stem the tide of communist insurgency. He said any attempt by any party to take advantage of the program at the expense of the people would be treated as acts subverting the state itself.

The president said the support and cooperation of the rural folk could be won in the fight against the insurgents if the program could bring immediate benefits to the people in the countryside. He said that farm-to-market roads, communal irrigation, small water systems, school buildings, and small (?livelihood) projects were designed to improve economic conditions in the barangays. [end recording]

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